The Weekly Post.

CONSTITUTION

Single Copy, One Year, $1.25. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1884. In Clubs of Five or Over, $1.

GLORY TO GOD!

And In These States Peace and Good Will Among Men.

Cleveland President!

"Lettest Thy Servant Now Depart in Peace, for My Eyes Have Seen the Salvation" of the Land.

The Chair of Washington, Jefferson, Jackson and Lincoln Pure and Spotless

From the Tattoo Marks of Official Corruption and Lobby Infamy.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, November 6.—The *World* says: The returns from Tuesday's election in this State are still incomplete. The Associated Press, which up to yesterday afternoon gave the Democratic gains in the State until the result, with the gains in this city and Kings, had wiped out the majority for Garfield in 1880, and placed Mr. Cleveland 3,000 ahead of Blaine, suddenly changed its reports, claiming to give total votes, including the vote in this city and Kings county, and, without indicating what vote in these two counties was taken into its calculations with this, its reports kept claiming a plurality of from 51 to 968 for Blaine. This sudden charge of the mode of making the reports was followed with statements in almost every report that corrections had been made in the figures of different counties without indicating the amounts and character or the reasons for the changes. It was noticeable that nearly all of these pretended corrections were in favor of the Republicans. It was on reports and changes made in this way that the announcements were sent broadcast throughout the country that Blaine had carried this State. The two Republican Police Commissioners with the United States District Attorney were closeted at the police headquarters and engaged in figuring on the returns of this city, received at the police headquarters. The suspicious circumstances connected with this was the fact the two Democratic Police Commissioners were not present. They figured up the majority for Cleveland in this city at 43,226 instead of over 45,000, as heretofore given in the *World's* tables. In our tables of majorities of today, we have changed the figures for this city to the footings of the Police Commissioners instead of those heretofore given. With these changes and the additional reports from the State, our tables show a reduction of Cleveland's plurality in this State to between 2,000 and 3,000. This we believe to be the bottom figures in spite of the claims of a few Republicans and the Associated Press for Blaine.

MAJORITIES BY COUNTIES.

The following are reported majorities by counties:

	Cleveland.	Blaine.
Albany	789	......
Allegany	......	2,782
Broome	......	1,382
Cattaraugus	......	1,398
Cayuga	......	3,164
Chautauqua	......	4,813
Chemung	......	475
Chenango	......	1,052
Clinton	......	822
Columbia	......	570
Cortland	......	1,264
Delaware	......	237
Dutchess	......	1,625
Erie	......	1,495
Essex	......	1,650
Franklin	......	1,680
Fulton	......	996
Genesee	......	988
Greene	......	15
Hamilton	150	......
Herkimer	......	804
Jefferson	......	1,948
Kings	15,453	......
Lewis	......	78
Livingston	......	1,212
Madison	......	1,744
Monroe	......	5,076
Montgomery	......	92
Niagara	319	......
New York	43,226	......
Oneida	97	......
Onondaga	......	344
Ontario	......	739
Orange	......	74
Orleans	......	1,093
Oswego	......	2,150
Otsego	500	......
Putnam	......	577
Queens	1,927	......
Rensselaer	......	345
Richmond	1,968	......
Rockland	1,104	......
St Lawrence	......	7,200
Saratoga	......	2,313
Schenectady	......	146
Schoharie	1,809	......
Schuyler	......	577
Seneca	307	......
Steuben	......	986
Suffolk	675	......
Sullivan	347	......
Tioga	......	1,016
Tompkins	......	426
Ulster	......	59
Warren	......	784
Washington	......	3,113
Wayne	......	1,958
Westchester	1,388	......
Wyoming	......	1,252
Yates	......	1,255
Total	70,052	67,348

Cleveland's probable majority in the State, 2,604.

CERTIFYING TO THE VOTE.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 6.—The Albany *Journal* this evening says: On Tuesday the Board of Supervisors meet in the various counties and canvass the returns. Their duties are purely clerical. They simply add up the total returns of towns, election districts and wards; certify to their accuracy and transmit the certified returns to the Secretary of State. During this month the State of Board Canvassers, consisting of Secretary Carr, Comptroller Chapin, Attorney General O'Brien, State Treasurer Maxwell and State Engineer Sweet, meet in this city and add up the totals of supervisors, returns from counties and the result is the official vote of the State, and according to that result certificates of election are issued by the State Board to the Presidential electors who have been chosen.

CLEVELAND CONFIDENT.

TROY, N. Y., November 6.—In an interview with a Troy *Telegram* reporter tonight, at Albany, Daniel Manning said: "I think Cleveland has carried New York by 1,500 plurality."

The Albany *Argus* says: "No fraudulent commission will be let put J. G. Blaine in the White House or keep Governor Cleveland out of it. The men who attempt it will be killed, and the legal consequences of killing them will be taken care of afterward."

Governor Cleveland said: "I believe I have been elected President, and nothing but the grossest fraud can keep me out of it, and that we will not permit."

General Carr, Secretary of State and Republican, says: "There is no chance of stealing this State, not as long as I have charge of the affair. I don't propose that anybody shall steal the State. If Mr. Cleveland has a plurality, large or small, he will get it. The same is true of the other candidate. I don't propose to play any Southern game. No matter whether it is friend or foe with me, he has to have his justice."

CALL FOR A MASS MEETING.

NEW YORK, November 6.—The following call for a mass meeting of citizens was issued this afternoon:

"HEADQUARTERS CLEVELAND AND HENDRICKS BUSINESS MEN'S CAMPAIGN CLUB COMMITTEES, STEVENS HOUSE,
NEW YORK, Nov. 6, 1884.

"Cleveland and Hendricks have been elected President and Vice President of the United States; but evidences accumulate that a scheme exists to defeat the will of the people by a fraudulent count and false returns. The citizens of New York who demand an *honest count* and *honest* returns are invited to assemble on Wall street, in front of Washington's statue, at 3:30 o'clock tomorrow (Friday) afternoon, to take such action as the emergency shall require."

This call is signed by the Presidents of the Cleveland and Hendricks campaign clubs of all the business exchanges and many other prominent citizens.

GORMAN ON THE RESULT.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, November 6.—Chairman Gorman, of the Democratic National Committee, sent the following dispatch to ex-Governor John Lee Carroll, of Maryland, this evening: "The claim of the National Republican Committee is laughed at by everybody. We have carried New York beyond question. Manning, Chairman of the State Committee tells the public to-day that the Board of Canvassers will see that the will of the people is observed. The Republicans are trying hard to prevent official announcement of the vote of New York, which is for Cleveland. We have the State by a small but safe plurality."

A WARNING.

NEW YORK, November 6.—The *Evening News* publishes the following conspicuously: "We believe it to be our duty to caution the friends of Blaine that any attempt to subvert the will of the people by tampering with returns will be perilous. The populace, in case of fraud in returns, could not be restrained. As much as we deprecate violence, we fear turbulence and bloodshed would be the result. Beware!"

A REPUBLICAN ESTIMATE.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, November 6.—Official county returns and very close figures on twelve counties which have not been officially reported, indicate that Cleveland's plurality reaches nearly one thousand in the State. Official returns show heavy Democratic gains.

McCLURE'S ESTIMATE.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.—Cleveland's plurality in New York is from one to two thousand. TIMES.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.

The following list shows how the State have cast their Electoral votes according to returns up to a late hour this morning:

ELECTORS FOR CLEVELAND.

Alabama	10
Arkansas	7
Connecticut	6
Delaware	3
Florida	4
Georgia	12
Indiana	15
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	8
Maryland	8
Mississippi	9
Missouri	10
New Jersey	9
New York	36
North Carolina	11
South Carolina	9
Tennessee	12
Texas	13
Virginia	12
West Virginia	6
Total	219

ELECTORS FOR BLAINE.

Colorado	3
Illinois	22
Iowa	13
Kansas	9
Maine	6
Massachusetts	14
Michigan	13
Minnesota	7
Nebraska	5
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	4
Ohio	23
Oregon	3
Pennsylvania	30
Rhode Island	4
Vermont	4
Wiscon	11
Total	174

DOUBTFUL.

California	8
Total Electors	401
Necessary to a choice	201
Blaine	174
Cleveland	219
Doubtful	8

Weekly Post.

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We must decline to receive postage stamps in payment for subscriptions. The new Postal Note osts but three cents, and constitutes a safe way n remitting, and can be had at almost every ostoffice.

J. P. BARR & CO., Publishers.

A REPUBLICAN OUTRAGE.

Burning the Office of an Independent Newspaper in West Virginia.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

MOUNDSVILLE, W. VA., October 30.—This morning about 12:30 the office of the *Reporter* newspaper was discovered to be on fire, and despite the efforts of the citizens the building, together with a large two-story building adjoining, was totally destroyed. That the fire was the work of an incendiary there is conclusive proof, and that the guilty person was urged to the work by animosities growing out of the course the *Reporter* has pursued toward the regular Republicans of this county, is true beyond question. In declaring war upon the Republican county ring and lending its aid to the election of the Independent county ticket, the proprietors of the paper, Messrs. H. W. Rook & Co., have incurred the enmity of the Republican leaders, this feeling culminating a few weeks ago in the wreckage of the office, the forms being pied and the press being broken. The warfare against the ring was carried on, however, and the burning of the office this morning is looked upon as another sign of the displeasure of the Radicals. Public feeling is very high over this outrage, and if the criminal is caught it will take a short time to mete out justice to him. The total loss will exceed $12,000; insured in Wheeling companies.

MARRIED AT FIFTY AND SIXTY.

He Takes His Third Wife and She Takes Her Fourth Husband.

NEW HAVEN, October 30.—John Q Walker was married to Mrs. Maria Rood last night under very romantic circumstances. The happy bride is about fifty years of age, and her marriage to Mr. Walker makes the fourth time she has changed her name. She also makes the third wife for her husband, who is now close on to sixty years of age. The groom is a Texas ranger, and his ranch is 400 miles south of San Antonia. He came to this city on Friday last and met his fair bride for the first time. They had corresponded, however, for over a year and conducted a very ardent courtship through the medium of Uncle Sam's Postoffice. Their acquaintance was brought about by a Baptist minister who a year ago attended a convention in this section, where Mrs. Walker was present. Mrs. Walker has two married children. The happy couple left the city for the South immediately after the marriage.

SLOWLY STARVED TO DEATH.

An Aged Woman Abandoned by Her Sons and Left Alone to Die.

PHILADELPHIA, October 30.—An inquest held on the body of Mrs. Johanna McCord to-day, developed a case of peculiar sadness, the woman having absolutely died from exposure and starvation. Mrs. McCord was the widow of George W. McCord, who conducted a hat establishment in Philadelphia and grew quite rich. Through speculations in real estate McCord lost his money and died, leaving his wife penniless. Mrs. McCord was reduced to a condition of want when she was discovered by an old friend, Mrs. Margaret Wallace, herself very poor. For weeks they had been gradually starving to death, and all their combined worldly possessions, save their scant clothing, had found its way to the pawnshop. Last Monday they met Charles Hamm, a grocer, who gave them a room over his place. Mrs. McCord had already suffered so severely from want that she died the next day.

The dead woman is said to have three sons employed in a clothing and dry goods store in the city. They deserted their mother when she became poor and she afterward lost sight of them.

A BOOM IN THE YOUGHIOGHENY.

A Movement to Make Connellsville a Lumber Centre.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., October 31.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Union Boom and Lumber Company, held here to-day, the following board of directors were elected: John G. Gibson, John D. Roddy, W. A. Wertman, David Roberts, J. T. McCormick, H. P. Snyder, and H. C. Huston. They organized by electing John G. Gibson, President, and John D. Roddy, Secretary and Treasurer. The company proposes to erect a dam and boom in the Youghiogheny river at this point, they having that right under a charter granted some years ago. They have already partially cleared the channel of rocks for twenty miles up the river. In addition to this the Boom Company has in view the erection of extensive saw mills at this point where they have the shipping advantages of three different lines of railroads.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

The King of American Dudes In Contrast With a Bogus Peer.

The Most Decorously Wicked Amusement of City Collegians.

Vicissitudes of Journalism and Mishaps of a Dramatist.

(Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, October 31.—There are things in nature, for instance Niagara, which make the describer hunt for stronger adjectives than any known language provides for his use; there are objects in art, too, which cannot get adequate treatment from human speech; and there is one fop in New York, by name Berry Wall, before whom the pen stops arrested by its wielder's sense of incompetency. You have doubtless seen him mentioned in print as the King of the Dudes, but description has lacked the audacity to go further. I shall not undertake the job so generally shirked, further than to say that he is a young fellow of idleness and wealth who devotes his time and money largely to astonishing toilet achievement. But his dogs are within the bounds of possible portrayal. They are two black poodles, large for the breed, and feminine in gender. Their names are Mignon and Mignonette. They walk with him daily in Fifth avenue. Like their master, they are rendered remarkable by their covering. The hair is left on their heads, necks and tails; also, in a curious outline across their backs, and in several rings round their legs. The rest of their surface is shaven smoothly. That makes them so grotesque that nobody can help turning back to look again, and of course the view takes in Berry himself. The final idiocy is a golden bracelet on one fore leg of each dog, matching a similar circlet on the owner's wrist. Thus he sustains the popular interest in himself as our most astounding promenader.

One of the laughed-at beaus has disappeared from the daintiest circles of our society. He called himself Lord Abercrombie, and he was a fraud; but the well-attested Lord Mandeville, for deviltry or some other reason, countenanced him so openly that people did not go further than to doubt him, and he was in vogue until Mandeville himself got into debt difficulty, when he fell flat into the mud of contumely. There was a shrewd, bright belle who, while convinced—as anybody who investigated the subject at all was bound to be—that the chap was a pretender, did not deem it becoming for her to denounce him. However, she determined that he should cease to pose in her parlor. When he called again, he saw one of those dictionary holders which are common only in libraries.

"Ah!" he drawled, with a bit of sarcasm in his tone, "another odd American custom. Well, there's nothing like having an authority at hand to confound people's bad English."

"O, it isn't a dictionary," the girl responded, with the bitter of her remark all sugar-coated with a sweet smile; "it's a copy of 'Burke's Peerage.' Still, I do keep it handy to confound the bad English."

The imposter knew that his falsity was apparent in that book, and he never called afterward.

THE MOST DECOROUS OF WICKED RESORTS.

Happy is the woman who can make all her utterances with a placid countenance, especially if she is an actress. Chancing once upon a rehearsal of "Davy Crocket," when Frank Mayo was teaching Laura Don how to be an effective *Eleanor*, the point arrived when the heroine was to scream out her affright at the dreadful stuffed wolves. Laura emitted a delicate ejaculation by which she meant to indicate the more vigorous yell which she would make in the regular performance. But Mayo firmly insisted on a realism then and there. She obediently awakened the echoes of the empty theatre.

"Just as I thought," he said. "You are a very handsome lady, Miss Don, except when you scream, and then you become ugly. So, when you do it before the audience, please turn your back for the instant."

The incident was recalled at the Kosterbial Music Hall, the other night. Sophie Hummel and Louise Lester sing there in opperettas. The audiences are largely composed of Columbia College students, who have made the place their resort for beer and flirtation. In the course of a voice-straining duet, the roles required the two girls to embrace while screeching at the top of their voices. Both faces were made almost hideous by distortion, though normally pretty. Each was aware of the momentary depreciation in her good looks; and meant to hide it from the boys by means of presenting the unaltered back of her head instead of the front. But the hugging position made it impossible for them to simultaneously accomplish their purpose. The consequence was that the loving embrace became a wrestling match, in which the aim of each was to force the other to face the audience. The struggle interrupted the singing, but delighted the students.

The Kosterbial is an enlargement of the theatre which the late Dan Bryant built for his minstrel company, and where he and the dead-and-gone Nelse Seymour originally sang and danced "Shoo Fly." It is perhaps the most decorous of our wicked resorts. The women as a rule go there without escort, but they are finely dressed, and must not stay after getting too drunk to be quiet. The stage entertainment consists of a variety of music, athletics and specialties, generally excellent. The laws of this State describe a theatre as a house with stage scenery and a curtain, and forbid the sale of liquors in the auditorium. To avoid the intention of the enactment, a big fan drops open from the centre, disclosing the stage, so that technically there is no curtain; and the scenery, such as it is, can be construed as decorations of the walls. The authorities are—who knows how?—induced to be complacent, and the flow of alcohol is unrestricted. The entertainment is seldom immodest in the slightest degree; but just now one of the performers is a newly imported wire-walker, who does his feats right over the heads of the assemblage. After wearing an ordinary evening dress awhile, he begins to drop it piece by piece, until coat, vest and trousers are gone, and he crouches in his shirt, simulating abashment. As his legs are covered with flesh-colored tights, the effect is rather startling, until the shirt, too, is discarded, and he stands in the costume of an acrobat. Averted eyes and suppressed screams betoken outraged modesty on the part of scores of young women present; and the spectator is inclined to sympathize with them—unless he has been there before, and seen the same fair ones similarly astounded.

GETTING POINTS ON A STOCK DEAL

Speaking of false pretenses, some of the seats in our elevated railroad cars are so arranged that two passengers sit back to back with another two. Thus four mouths and eight ears are brought so close together that each couple is bound to overhear the conversation of the other couple. The men who were so placed in my hearing yesterday, as I rode down town had the aspect of business solidity. They spoke in the language of Wall street, and their manner was brisk and confident. The topic between them was a venture in petroleum, and one was congratulating the other on the fortunate outcome of the deal.

"How much does it stand you in?"

"Nine hundred dollars."

"And how much did you risk?"

"Only fifty."

"How long did it take."

"Three days."

So ran the dialogue, exultant, assertive, convincing; and it set me to thinking whether I hadn't been foolish in always keeping out of speculation. Then came the information by which, it seemed, I might go and do substantially what this man had done. "I'll let you into a point," he said to his companion, and went on to say that he was going to invest a hundred dollars on oil at a certain broker's office, the street and number of which he gave with careful exactness while the other wrote it down, with protests of gratitude for the valuable tip. Then one whispered "Hush!" and glanced significantly at me. It was clear that I had accidentally become possessed of knowledge which I might turn into hundreds of dollars, for they had agreed that it was a sure thing. In the afternoon, on my way up-town, I happened to sit in the same position relative to the same men; but it was not by chance that they repeated the same language almost word for word. They were decoys for the gambling hell, or bucket shop, which they were so careful to locate. It was their business to be overheard by persons who might thereby be led to lose money in the oddly advertised establishment.

A RUM FAILURE.

If they are no more successful in their allurement than the English barmaids who have been placed in an upper Broadway groggery, then they may be set down as a failure. The liquor business is enormously overdone in this city, and particularly in the neighborhood of the fashionable theatres. The barrooms rival one another in gorgeousness of interior, and are so numerous that, if all were profitable, the whole populace would be in a state of delirium tremens. The fact is that the drunkenness is happily not sufficient to go round affluently, and the keepers are on the alert for special attractions. The idea of one fellow was that his empty place could be crowded by putting some girls beind his bar, after the English fashion. The law positively forbids such a thing, but that did not hinder him. He imported four genuine, stolid, H-abusing young women, and set them at work. They are on nightly exhibition, but they are a downright failure. Our youthful drinkers may occasionally go where their glasses are filled by girls, but the English barmaid is far too fully garbed, well-behaved and servant-like for the purpose. This seems to be one London fashion which even our Anglo-maniacs disregard.

LITERARY FAILURES AND A PLAYWRIGHT'S TROUBLE.

There is no foretelling what will catch the public. I met a journalist of long experience, and who is remarkably successful in producing matter for the newspapers. His income from his pen is understood to be two hundred dollars a week. But he was in a state of exasperation. "Six months ago," he said, "I undertook the editing of a weekly journal," mentioning a broken-down concern. "It was absolutely without circulation, but was very venerable. I thought it could be pulled up. I bought articles in profusion from well-known authors, and what do you think? They were quoted without credit by editors who didn't believe they were original, and afterward copied into New York dailies with the names of the stealers attached. My own circulation was not increased a particle. But here is a crowning cause for disgust. I bought the advance proofs of an English serial story, which proved to be an exceedingly good one. Still no rise in sales. I got out of the venture in a hurry, and had nearly forgotten it, when out comes that same novel in book form, under another name, with the imprint of the Appletons on the title page. It is called 'The House on the Marsh,' and is selling like wildfire. How is that for justice? I bought the thing and lost money; a great publishing house appropriates it without paying a cent, and will clear several thousand dollars."

A second writer was not less disturbed in mind when I encountered him. He had called on a theatre manager to submit the manuscript of a drama. He was politely told to leave it.

"But will it be promptly read," he said. "I don't care to have it laid aside for months, and finally returned unexamined."

"It shall be read within three days," was the manager's reply; "I will put it at once into the hands of our reader," and he called in a man from an adjoining room.

The author extended the package of paper, and then hastily drew it back. "On the whole," he remarked. "I think the piece needs a little overhauling before I submit it to your criticism. Good morning." He had recognized in the examiner of plays an ex-convict, whose trial and conviction under another than his present name he remembered perfectly. The theatre is a leading one, and the man is not unknown to the public.

Like the grease spots which the eradicator chaps seem to take out of your clothes, but which return again at times when cleanliness is most necessary, so the covered daubs in men's past come into view at peculiarly damaging junctures. One of our citizens of social and political pretension was fixed upon by the managers of his party as a candidate for Mayor; but, just in season to forestall the nomination, they learned that he had once been formally accused in his club of cheating at cards in a game for money. The risk of this fact being used against him was not taken.

CYMON.

* * *

Too Much Live Stock.—"Why, Jones, what a ho(a)rse you have in your throat!" "Yes, I raised it from a col(d)t in my head. I've too much live stock." "Well, like cures like; Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure you. The Bull will quickly scare the ho(a)rse away."

TURNERS IN TROUBLE.

A Much Mixed Suit Filed in Behalf of the Organization.

The Famous Buck Case Before the Supreme Court—Interesting Legal News.

Joseph M. Friedman and W. A. Stone, solicitors for the Allegheny Turners' Association, filed a bill in equity Friday on behalf of that association against Charles R. Weitershausen and William Eberhardt. The bill avers the Allegheny Turners' Association was incorporated by an act of Assembly, approved the 9th day of April, A. D. 1869. That February 7, 187–, it purchased from John W. Simpson two lots of ground on South Canal street, Fifth ward, Allegheny City. That at a meeting held August 27, 1871, it was resolved to build a hall upon these lots. A committee, consisting of Charles Weitershausen, one of the defendants, F. Schlotter, John Frohlick, G. Noll, P. Kusler, F. Anschutz, F. Schmitt, G. Fisher and Nick Gerwig were appointed to consider the means of raising the necessary money to build the hall. At a meeting of the Association, held September 10, 1871, the committee made a report, recommending that funds be raised by issuing certificates of honorary membership or shares of stock, to be sold at $25 per share, each person purchasing a share of stock to be entitled to honorary membership. The report was adopted and the stock was issued. The bill alleges further it was understood by the purchasers that this stock represented no money value, but simply entitled the holder to honorary membership. The certificates of stock read, "Allegheny Turners Hall Association, Allegheny county, Pa. ———. This is to certify that ——— is entitled to — shares of $25 each, in the capital stock of the Allegheny Turners Hall Association, transferrable only on the books of this association in person or by attorney, on surrender of this certificate. Witness the seal of this association and the signature of the President and Treasurer at Allegheny, Pa., this — day of ——, A. D. ——. William Eberhardt, President, Geo. Knoll, Treasurer." That the "Allegheny Turners Hall Association" was never chartered, has no articles of association, and never had an organization, has never had any officers, except the original persons elected to sign the certificates of stock; that no meeting of the stockholders was ever held; that no election was ever held; that no business whatever has been transacted by it, and it has never had any seal. The majority of the stock is now held by the Allegheny Turners' Association. The hall was built, but the money realized from the sale of stock was not sufficient to pay for it. The plaintiff association then decided to mortgage and pay the debt. That Charles R. Weitershausen, a member of the association and its agent in this matter, represented to the association he had found a purchaser for its mortgage, but that the Allegheny Turners' Association could not give a mortgage, and that it would have to make a deed of the property to the "Allegheny Turners' Hall Association," and then a mortgage could be given by it. No resolution was passed to make such a deed, and no report was ever made to the plaintiff association that such a deed had been or was to be made; yet on April 8 Weitershausen prevailed upon John Bush, President of the plaintiff association, to sign a deed as President, purporting to convey the property to him, Weitershausen, in trust for the "Allegheny Turners Hall Association." The deed recites a consideration of $6,000, no part of which was ever paid. April 12, 1875, Weitershausen, as trustee of the Allegheny Turners' Hall Association," executed a mortgage to the "Allegheny Turners Association" in the sum of $6,000. This was assigned to Jno. C. McComb, and by him to Jasper M. Porter, who now holds it for the balance unpaid, part of the principal having been paid by the plaintiff; that the property is now worth about $10,000; that Charles R. Weitershausen and Wm. Eberhardt, Secretary and President of the "Allegheny Turners Hall Association," claim it is the owner of the property, and they have issued landlords' warrants of distress for rents alleged to be due them by the plaintiff, and have seized and levied upon certain personal property for rent due, which the plaintiff has been compelled to replevin. The court is asked to compel Weitershausen to convey the property to the plaintiff and decree that the title to the property is in the plaintiff, and also to restrain defendants from issuing any further landlords' warrants pending this proceeding.

Dejected and Downcast.

John Donley, the blind murderer, was brought before the Court last week for sentence upon the verdict of the jury finding him guilty of murder in the second degree. When asked if he had anything to say, he made a little speech, saying he did not want to be sent to prison, but would like to live in the open air, where he could hear the birds sing and enjoy life in such a moderate degree as his sightless eyes would enable him to. Judge White sentenced him to imprisonment in the Riverside Penitentiary for a period of ten years. When the sentence was pronounced the prisoner was lead away dejected and downcast.

Another Counterfeiter Convicted.

Geo. Dodge was acquitted in the United State District Court last week on a charge of passing counterfeit money, and the same jury disagreed as to Alex. Barnett, jointly indicted with him. Hugh Mills, of Luzerne county, was convicted on a charge of having counterfeit money and counterfeiting tools in his possession, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two years. All the cases ready for trial having been disposed of, the court made an order continuing all cases not heretofore otherwise disposed of to a special term of court to be held in Pittsburgh, commencing the first Monday of February.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Two Men Precipitated From the New Seventh Street Bridge.

Two workmen on the North Side bridge, named Joseph Ridgely and George Hancock, fell from that structure and were badly injured last week. They were engaged at work on a temporary platform which was wet and slippery. While walking about the planks slipped, throwing them off. Hancock fell and was caught in the iron work, where he hung until rescued by his fellow-workmen. Ridgely was precipitated to the cobble stones, fifty feet below. The men were made as comfortable as possible and Dr. W. R. Hamilton summoned. The physician found that Ridgely's right thigh was broken and his back injured. He will probably die. Hancock, when he fell, alighted on his back and was not seriously injured. They were taken to the West Penn Hospital for further treatment.

A Sneeze! A Cough! A Sudden Chill! The mischief is done, you have a cold. Will it run into Inflammation of the chest, or to Hemorrhage of the lungs? That depends. A timely dose, and an external application of *Pond's Extract* will stop it, and cure Inflammations or Hemorrhages of all kinds. Then it is well to keep a bottle of the wonderful remedy at hand prepared for all emergencies.

PENN BANK FIGURES.

A Number of Fictitious Accounts Scrutinized.

A number of the eminent financiers connected with the Penn Bank and the attorneys who are endeavoring to straighten out the entanglements of the accounts, assembled Friday afternoon in Master Hamilton's office, to hear George W. Rowley, Jr., the individual book-keeper of the bank, tell what he knew of the credits and debits of D. Wilson & Co., Hill & Co., J. P. Beale and R. M. Kennedy. Four or five of the bank's ledgers were laid in confusion in the middle of the floor. Each one was in its liberal dimensions a trifle less than those on an ordinary cellar door and about thick enough to make a good load for a wheelbarrow.

These ponderous volumes were in turn placed on a chair in front of the witness, who, until half-past 4 o'clock, turned their pages backward and forward in search of figures and entries in the various accounts.

D. Wilson & Co.'s account was the first examined. The first charge in the account was $2,000, May 31, 1883. Memoranda were then produced, showing charges of $702, $8,090, $48,050, $12,500, $60,527, $10,500, $10,325, $104,858, and $166,446. Then came a credit of $73,000, marked W. K. McM., which, so far as witness knew, was the only one entered. Charges then followed for $884 92, $25,892, $500 59 and a number of smaller amounts, when the account was ended with a charge of $155,000, December 31, 1883, entered in Mr. Riddle's handwriting, and accompanied by a check marked "transfer."

Ledger G was then hoisted off the chair and ledger H swung into its place, by which it was shown that S. Wilson & Co. had a balance to their credit until June 26, when a check for $185,673 75 caused an overdraft of $173,891 04. The witness never knew of himself as to the firm depositing any money in the bank.

The Watson & Co. account was next examined. It was opened June 9, 1883, with an entry of $128,888 66. The charging checks to the account were commenced November 22, 1883, $126,056, $9,753, $227, $4,500, $2,370 62, $62,290 05, $110,462 93 $110,462 93. These checks run until the close of the bank, some in the handwriting of Mr. Riddle, some in the handwriting of the messengers and others connected with the bank.

Attorney Watson—I now hand you forty-six deposit tabs pinned together. Tell me to what account they refer?

Witness—That of Watson & Co.

Some of them were in the handwriting of Mr. Riddle, and others in the handwriting of Mr. Renziehausen, Mr. Reiber and others connected with the bank. Some were marked "Owen," J. N. Owen & Co.," "White" and "Seaboard." The amounts were as follows: $215,000, $56,450, $604,000, $150,000, $109,000, $45,404 17, $49,000, $90,000, $8,950, $780, $71,000, $5,392 50, $255,570, $51,857 78, $200,000, $231,000, $126,885, $242,048, $19,019, $108,000, $53,060, $1,452, $54,000, $6,400, $25,000, $75,000, $100,000, $3,758, $106,100, $100,000, $9,090, $43,273 50, $4,450, $650, $5,745 56, $1,062 50, $50,000, $142,000, $6,767 20, $76,000, $20,000, $15,000, $70,033 14, $182, $567 50 and $962 80.

Mr. Watson—Have you any knowledge personally of the accounts except what you get from the checks and tabs, and do you known if there ever was any money deposited to the Watson account?

No, sir.

The Hill & Co. account was taken up next and witness identified three deposit tabs for $42,441 45, $16,358 75 and $3,390 which were marked "W. and H.," and so far as witness knew, the only credits to their account. The witness then identified charging checks for $390 83, $106 54, $159 34, $1,078 78, $131,806, $47,500.

Mr. Watson—Where are the other charging checks for this account?

I think they were given to Mr. Riddle.

Mr. Watson—Have you any knowledge, except from the checks and tabs, as to whether any money was really ever deposited in the Penn Bank to this account?

No, sir.

Have you an account marked J. P. Beale No. 2?

We have. It was opened in sundry deposits, November 30, 1882, with a credit of $1,732 50.

Here are four charging checks. Look at them and see whose they are.

They belong to the Beale account. They are for $19 40, $10,000, $11,807 and $31,786 83.

The witness next examined the books and papers in the account of R. M. Kennedy. It was opened February 23, 1883, with an entry of $29, and afterward overdrawn $11,469 by two checks for $27,500. The checks were filled up by Mr. Normicut, of the bank, and signed by R. M. Kennedy. His notes given the bank were for $5,000, $5,000, $10,000, $10,000, $15,000, $12,000, $10,000.

At the time the bank closed how many accounts were on the ledger?

I think about 1,300.

How many checks were there in the bank?

Twenty.

Did you every week hand the checks and the amounts of overdrafts in each account to the cashier?

I commenced to hand in the weekly list in 1883.

Witness testified that on the first Wednesday after the first closing of the bank, he had helped Mr. Gibben, the Cashier, to make out a list of the notes due the bank, but had nothing to do with preparing a list for the directors.

The statements he had with him, were just what he could get of them, out of the storeroom above the bank. They were first given to Mr. Riddle or Mr. Reiber by him, then put back in his drawer and he stored them away. R. M. Kennedy had a credit August, 1883, of $15,000, and was closed October, 1883, but again opened and from June 9, 1883, until the close of the bank was continually overdrawn. The overdraft was reduced at one time to $79,000, but again increased to $234,000. The amount of the overdraft with the interest was reported to Mr. Riddle or Mr. Reiber every week.

Death of George W. Smith.

George W. Smith, of the firm of Hostetter & Smith, died at his residence on Ridge avenue, Allegheny, at 1 o'clock Thursday morning. Deceased was highly respected by all who knew him. He was sixty years of age. He leaves a wife and several children.

Mr. Smith was born in Lancaster February 22, 1824. From his youth he showed a tendency for a mercantile life. His first experience was with Christopher Hayes, a merchant at Lancaster. He became acquainted with Dr. Hostetter in the same store. In 1853 he accompanied Mr. Hostetter to Pittsburgh, and became associated with him in business.

Will Pittsburgh be Represented?

R. H. Thomas, one of the Commissioners of this State to the New Orleans Exposition, has been in correspondence with the officers of the Chamber of Commerce, endeavoring to have a formal meeting of the business men of this city for the purpose of preparing exhibits for the exposition. It is thought he will visit Pittsburgh Thursday next to confer with the business men. A meeting will probably be held in the Chamber of Commerce.

The Hope of the Nation.

Children, slow in development, puny, scrawny and delicate, use "Wells' Health Renewer."

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchu-Paiba." $1.

"Rough on Pain" Plaster:

Porous and strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in the chest or side, rheumatism, Neuralgia. 25c. Druggists or mail.

A DEADLY QUARREL.

Al. Johnston Fatally Stabbed by Wm. Case.

The Murderous Affair the Result of a Political Argument—Case Desperately Resists Arrest.

A deadly quarrel occurred at the foot of Greenwood street, Allegheny, Friday evening, between Albert Johnston, colored, and William Case, a white man. Both men reside in shanty boats moored in the river at the point named, and were next door neighbors. Johnston is a quiet, unoffending man of Democratic tendencies. It seems he and Case, who is a Republican, got into a heated political argument during the day. The discussion was renewed in the leisure hours of evening and became so animated that the question of muscular ability was introduced. Johnson proved himself the superior of his white antagonist in the test of fistic attainments. Case seeing that he was worsted both in argument and physical ability, drew a long bladed knife and plunged it into the defenseless darky. The wound produced is between the thigh and eleventh rib, and is of a most dangerous character. Dr. Harrah, of Beaver avenue, was immediately summoned. He found a gash nearly two inches long and so deep that the probe proved ineffectual in revealing its exact extent.

In the confusion and excitement incident to the quarrel, Case made his escape. Officer McDonough searched in vain for him and it was not until a late hour last night that he was arrested on Beaver avenue. He resisted arrest and fought the officer all the way to the lock-up. Case is a man well up in years but is wiry as a cat. He is familiarly known as "Hambone" and has a fighting reputation.

At a late hour last night Dr. Harrah reported that Johnston would probably die from the wounds inflicted.

The affair created the greatest excitement in "Boat Town," and much sympathy is expressed for the family of the unfortunate colored man. As near as could be ascertained last night, from those living in the vicinity, the fight was brought about by Johnston cheering for Cleveland. This, it seems, irritated Case so badly that he was bound to wreak out his vengeance on the head of his colored neighbor. The assailant is well connected. He apparently did not realize his position until placed in the lock-up, and then broke down completely.

OIL OPERATIONS OF THE MONTH.

The Number of Barrels Produced and New Wells Going Down.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

TITUSVILLE, PA., October 31.—The *Herald's* October report of oil operations in the field of Northwestern Pennsylvania and New York, to be published to-morrow morning, shows that during the past month 60 new wells were completed, with a gross daily production on the last day of the month of 9,721 barrels. It also shows that 34 rigs are building and 100 wells drilling. The report, says the *Herald*, is of a two-fold character—very bullish as regards all the old oil fields where operations are practically suspended, and very bearish as regards the new, the Thorn Creek district, which is nearly as great a menace to prices as it was on the 1st day of October. During the month ten wells were completed there, and their production on the 31st was 9,529 barrels. Such a well average is without precedent. Below is a list of the wells with their production:

Farm.	Owners.	Production.
Bartley	Christie Bros., No. 1	552
Bartley	Phillips Bros. No. 2	912
Bartley	Phillips Bros. No. 3	200
Henderson	Johnson No. 1	34
Henderson	McBride No. 1	Dry
Wallace	Fisher No. 10	100
Marshall	Connors & F. No 1	1,850
Moyer	A. Shidemantel	Dry
Marshall	Semple & Boyd No. 2	4,920
Wallace	Fisher No. 11	960
Total		9,529

NEW WELLS GOING DOWN.

In the new district there are 44 wells going down, and save at one side, the west, the limits of the field are not yet defined. These 44 wells contain endless possibilities, and unless many of them are failures, a very large production may be looked for. Some scouts put it as high as 20,000 for next Saturday. However, all such estimates might easily be upset.

The *Herald*, in the course of its review, calls the attention of the trade to a very general accepted fallacy. People are apt to think that because these great gushers do not maintain their first day's production for weeks and weeks they amount to little. Now, as a matter of fact, the prime question with a well is not how slow or how fast it produces its oil, but in what quantity it produces it. The quantity is the sole point that should be looked at. For example, a ten barrel well is considered good property in the Bradford field because it is so long lived, but such a well produces only 3,650 barrels in a year and 36,500 in ten years, an extreme period. Now the Phillips gusher in the first twenty days produced 53,000 barrels, and even yet is doing more than the largest well in McKean county.

The *Herald* gives a long table of figures showing the production up to date, of the Thorn Creek wells. The total output has been over a quarter of a million barrels, and the field is less than two months old. In all Phillips No. 1 has produced over 104,000 barrels, Christie well 56,000, Connors 37,000, Phillips No. 2, 16,000, and Armstrong 14,000. These figures are marvelous. So far they surpass anything previously known.

Unsatisfactory Verdict.

(Special to the Pittsburgh Post.)

UNIONTOWN, PA., October 31.—The Coroner's jury investigating the cause of the Youngstown explosion met again this evening to decide on a verdict. Jerry Ringer, the only man on the seventh flat who escaped, was before them and told his story. He says that he was talking to Tom Cole and Wm. Minerd when the explosion occurred. He heard the report and then felt something strike his face. He then pulled his coat over his face and laid down. He says he does not remember anything after that until he awoke in bed the next morning. Ringer's testimony destroys the theory that the gas was ignited by Minerd's lamp. The jury did not arrive at a verdict till nearly 11 o'clock. The verdict is that the men came to their death from the effects of the explosion and after damp, but does not attach any blame to the company.

Bishop O'Farrell and the Pope.

TRENTON, N. J., October 31.—Bishop O'Farrell says he has no cablegram from the Pope such as announced in a dispatch from Rome to-day. The Bishop says he does not expect any such message, as the Pope knows he has been misrepresented, and did not say what he was reported to have said in his address Sunday.

Dr BULL'S
COUGH
SYRUP

For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of consumptive persons in advanced stages of the Disease. For Sale by all Druggists.—Price, 25 Cents.

From Pole to Pole

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA has demonstrated its power of cure for all diseases of the blood.

The Harpooner's Story.

New Bedford, June 1, 1883.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Twenty years ago I was a harpooner in the North Pacific, when five others of the crew and myself were laid up with **scurvy**. Our bodies were bloated, gums swollen and bleeding, teeth loose, purple blotches all over us, and our breath seemed rotten. Take it by and large we were pretty badly off. All our lime-juice was accidentally destroyed, but the captain had a couple dozen bottles of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA and gave us that. We recovered on it quicker than I have ever seen men brought about by any other treatment for Scurvy, and I've seen a good deal of it. Seeing no mention in your Almanac of your Sarsaparilla being good for scurvy, I thought you ought to know of this, and so send you the facts.

Respectfully yours, RALPH Y. WINGATE.

The Trooper's Experience.

Masren, Basutoland (S. Africa,) March 7, 1883.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.—Gentlemen: I have much pleasure to testify to the great value of your Sarsaparilla. We have been stationed here for over two years, during which time we had to live in tents. Being under canvas for such a time brought on what is called in this country **"veldt-sores."** I had those sores for some time. I was advised to take your Sarsaparilla, two bottles of which made my sores disappear rapidly, and I am now quite well.

Yours truly, T. K. BODEN,
Trooper, Cape Mounted Riflemen.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only thoroughly effective blood-purifier, the only medicine that eradicates the poisons of Scrofula, Mercury, and Contagious Disease from the system.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all druggists: Price $1; six bottles for $5.

KIDNEY-WORT

DOES WONDERFUL CURES OF KIDNEY DISEASES AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

Why?

Because it acts on the LIVER, BOWELS and KIDNEYS at the same time.

Because it cleanses the system of the poisonous humors that develope in Kidney and Urinary Diseases, Biliousness, Jaundice, Constipation, Piles, or in Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Disorders and all Female Complaints.

☞SOLID PROOF OF THIS.

IT WILL SURELY CURE
CONSTIPATION, PILES,
and RHEUMATISM,

By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs and functions, thereby

CLEANSING the BLOOD

restoring the normal power to throw off disease.

THOUSANDS OF CASES

of the worst forms of these terrible diseases have been quickly relieved, and in a short time

PERFECTLY CURED.

PRICE, $1. LIQUID OR DRY, SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
Dry can be sent by mail.
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.
3 Send stamp for Diary Almanac for 1884.

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RUPTURE CURED.

☞Thousands have been cured where others fail by Dr. Dunshee's method. Ease is at once obtained under our treatment. The following citizens are of the great number cured: John Fullerton, Tobacconist, 332 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., after thirty years' suffering; Wm. H. Gilmore, Webster, Westmoreland county, Pa., after twenty-two years' suffering. Also, all instruments for deformities made to order and accurately fitted. DR. DUNSHEE. Offices Nos. 2 and 4 Sixth street (Morgan building), near Suspension bridge, Pittsburgh. Mrs. Dunshee has charge of the Ladies' Department. Private room for fitting open day and evening.

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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
Vegetable Compound
IS A POSITIVE CURE
For Female Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the Female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex, this Compound is unsurpassed. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00.

No family should be without *LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS*. They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents a box at all druggists.

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DON'T YOU WANT

you want a $30 20 Shot Repeating Rifle for $15, a $30 Breech Loading Shot Gun for $16, a $12 Concert Organette for $7, a $25 Magic Lantern for $12, a Solid Gold $25 watch for $15, a $15 Silver Watch for $8. You can get any of these articles Free if you will devote a few hours of your leisure time evenings to introducing our new goods. One lady secured a Gold Watch free, in a single afternoon. A gentleman got a Silver watch for fifteen minutes work; a boy 11 years old secured a watch in one day; hundreds of others have done nearly as well. If you have a Magic Lantern you can start a business that will pay you from $10 to $50 every night. Send at once for our Illustrated Catalogue of Gold and Silver Watches Self-cocking, Bull Dog Revolvers, Spy Glasses, Indian Scout and Astronomical Telescopes, Telegraph Instruments, Type Writers, Organ Accordeons, Violins &c., &c. It may start you on the road to wealth. WORLD MANUFACTURING CO., 122 Nassau Street, New York.

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4% LONG LOANS.

Principal need never be repaid so long as interest is kept up. Personal security only for interest. Honest poor or men of moderate means can send 6 cents for particulars, loan forms, etc. Address T. GARDNER, Manager, Palace Building, Cincinnati, Ohio.

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"THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST."
SAW MILLS, ENGINES THRESHERS, Horse Powers,
(For all sections and purposes.) Write for Free Pamphlet and Prices to The Aultman & Taylor Co., Mansfield, Ohio.

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MANHOOD To those suffering from the effects of youthful errors, seminal weakness, early decay, lost manhood, etc., I will send you particulars of a simple and certain means of self cure, free of charge. Send your address to F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.

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FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF Second-hand boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches in diameter, and from 10 to 28 feet, double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also, a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, corner Twenty-third and Smallman Sts.

ap4-tfW R. MUNRO E & SON.

BIRCH'S KEY WIND ANY WATCH AND NOT WEAR OUT SOLD by watchmakers. By mail 25c. Circulars free. J. S. BIRCH & Co., 38 Dey St., N. Y.

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LOVE COURTSHIP and MARRIAGE. Wonderful secrets, revelations and discoveries for married or single, securing health, wealth and happiness to all. This handsome book of 160 pages, mailed for only 10 cents by the Union Publishing Co., Newark, N. J.

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WANTED LADIES AND GENTLEMEN who wish to make $3 to $4 a day easily at their own homes. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. Address with stamp Crown M'f'g Co., 290 Race St., Cincinnati, O.

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DYKE'S BEARD ELIXIR Forces luxuriant Mustache, Whiskers, or hair on bald heads in 20 to 30 days. Both young and old are pleased. Works like magic. 2 or 3 Pkgs do the work. Will prove it or forfeit $100.00. Price per Package with directions sealed and postpaid 25 cents, 3 for 50 cts., stamps or silver. A. L. SMITH & CO., Sole Ag'ts, Palatine, Ills.

se6-eow-13tW

CLOUD LAND.

Somewhere, the legends say, there lies a land
Older than silent Egypt, whose dim coast
No human foot has trod, no eye has scanned;
Where never mariner was tempest-tossed,
Nor pilgrim fared along the lonely strand.

And where in brimming cisterns hyaline,
Flashes the Fountain of Eternal Youth,
Whereof who drinks shall know not any sign
Of failing cheek or palsy-parched mouth,
Or age's long slow languor and decline.

Some say beyond the sunset's latest ray,
Far down the ocean's azure brink it lies;
And oftimes I have seen at close of day
Strange semblances reflected in the skies,
In cloudy pageant soon dissolved away.

Domes, temples, palaces and misty gleams
Of shapes were fair behind thin, purple veils,
Vistas of hills and plains and winding steams,
Dusk forest solitudes and pastoral dales;
Sweet haunts of quietness and pleasant dreams.

Surely the old belief was not all vain!
There must be ultimate, divine repose,
And love that dieth not, and end of pain;
But none have found beyond the twilight's close
The hidden highway to that dim domain.

Yet the relentless turmoil and unrest,
The inborn, feverous craving and the strife,
The wing-ed spirit, prisoned and oppressed,
Urge us still onward toward the ideal life,
Onward forever in untiring quest.

—*Charles L. Hildreth in Lippincott's.*

THAT BORE SMITH.

I had just returned from a long absence in China, and I was smoking a pipe with an old chum of mine whom I had left a spruce young bachelor, and who was now a staid, flourishing married man.

"By the way," I said, after a general exchange of yarns and experiences, "just to finish up with, tell me about our old friend Smith, whom we used to call the Bore."

My companion, Jones, laughed heartily at the mention of the old name, and said: "But do you mean to say you've never heard the yarn? Well, I was very nearly letting the cat out of the bag straight off, but as you evidently don't know anything about it, fill your pipe again and I'll tell it you. Mind it's a bit egotistical, but since you've asked me to tell you the story you mustn't accuse me of blowing my own trumpet, or of talking about matters which modest men generally leave to other people to talk about. You'll be astonished when you hear the end of it."

So we refilled our pipes and Jones began.

"You know that Smith was always a great friend of mine, that is to say he and I lunched together in the city every day at a famous old coaching inn in Bishopsgate street which has some time since gone the way of most of the famous old London coaching inns. Smith was a very good fellow, but he had a weak point, and the undue prominence of this weak point at all places and under all circumstances caused him to be looked upon as an insufferable bore. However, as he possessed a great number of good points and as he was old enough to be my father and held rather a prominent position in the city of Landon, and could give me excellent advice and help me materially in my upward struggles as junior partner in a young city house, I winked at Smith the Bore, and stuck to Smith the honest experienced, and good natured.

"Smith's hobby was Roman England Now, had it been anything else—say pictures, or orchards, or old china, or curios—I should not have been so unsympathetic, but as I was never of a very romantic disposition, having been brought up from an early age in that most prosaic and unsentimental of worlds, the city, Smith's interminable jargon about Roman England at times even overcame my patience. As an instance of his boring system he would happen to light upon a name in the newspaper, say Tadcaster; down would go the paper and he would start off:

"'Tadcaster, dear me Tadcaster. The ancient Calcaria, you know, of the Itineraries, on the Carlisle branch of old Ermine street. Of course, you know how the Ermine street ran. No? Well, it started from Durnovaria, that is Dorchester, passed through Sorbiodunum, Salisbury, by Andover and Calleva Attrebatum, Silchester that is, thence over Bagshot Heath by Ribracte, which is Egham, Staines, to London. From London it went through Hertfordshire, joined the present North Road at Puckeridge, and on by Buntingford, Royston, Wendy, and Caxton to Godmanchester near Huntingdon, then called Durolipons; thence by Water Newton, Durobrevæ; Caster, Duromagus: Stamford and Grantham. Here one branch goes on to Lincoln, the ancient Lindum, and York, while the other, that with which we are interested, goes to Carlesle by Pontefract, Tadcaster, and so on.'

"He would detail every station, discussed the disputed questions of their whereabouts, talked of the antiquities dug up, until I was fairly sick of it, and heartily wished that the Romans had stuck to the defense of their own rotten empire instead of coming to England in order to go away again and leave fuel behind them to light the enthusiastic fires of such bores as Smith. He had been at the trouble to draw a map of Roman England, with the four great roads delineated in different colors, and this map he always carried about with him and brought out so readily that I almost had to pick my words and to avoid mentioning any names into the composition of which the syllable "caster" or "street" entered, for fear of giving him an excuse for unfolding his piece of paper.

"At last it grew intolerable. No matter what topics of absorbing public interest were in the papers, no matter how seriously I wanted to talk with him upon business affairs, Roman England asserted itself, and my weakness in showing myself a patient listener only served to fan his flame. So I missed one day at lunch, I missed two, and when I met Smith in the streets, as I was sure to do after these absentees, I had to fabricate an excuse and make a promise to be at the usual place the next day; and when that next day came, it may be imagined how I had to bend beneath n concentration of the bore which should have been flung upon me at the meals I had missed. At length I resolved to cut him altogether, and sneaked up and down byways and alleys for fear of meeting him like a felon.

"I saw no more of him for quite a year. One day, however, in the month of July, I met him.

"'Why, Jones, old fellow!' he exclaimed, shaking my hand heartily, 'I made sure that you were dead or that you had retired upon your fortune, for I hear your firm have been making tremendous strides lately. Now, old fellow, for the sake of Auld Lang Syne, take pity on me: I'm a lonely bachelor, as the wife and daughter have gone to the seaside. Come and dine with me, and I'll put you up for the night—changed my address, you see.'

"But the awful vision of many hours in Roman England stood before my eyes in its old horrible shape, and I told him—and I hope an act of self-defense that it has been pardoned me—that I was going to start the next day for my holiday.

"Later on, however, I did go for my holiday. I had been very hard worked during the past year and I felt in need of genuine rest and recreation—that rest and recreation which are denied those who employ their annual breathing space in hurrying and scurrying over countries and towns at lightning pace, and whose time is occupied in packing and unpacking, in catching steamers and trains, in squabbling with landlords and paying long bills.

"I found what I needed at Boulogne, where I had as much gayety or solitude as I chose, the finest of air, and was within easy hail of business, and very thoroughly I enjoyed myself. Time sped by very pleasantly. Boulogne walked on the jetty, especially on rough days about the hour of the tidal boat's arrival, and so did I. Boulogne disported itself variously on the sands, attended balls at the Casino, looked on at balls in the Tintellerie Gardens; I did likewise. Boulogne was not much given to exploring the River Liane, because Boulogne knew very well that there was nothing to be got for the trouble; but I did as far as Pont de Briques, where I was upset by the current, and hastened back just in time to stick fast on a sandbank for an hour in full view of the quays and the bridge. Boulogne knew very little about its surrounding country, so I resolved to teach myself, and returned with the conviction that, with the exception of Aden; rustic Boulogne was about the most God-forsaken spot with which I was acquainted.

"But the cheif allurement and enjoyment of Boulogne was the bathing. Everybody knows how they bathe at Boulogne and other French watering places, so that there is no need to describe it. Suffice it, therefore, to remark that if the system is not abused by Frence men and women, there is no reason to suppose that it would be abused by English men and women. Everybody knows also that bathing at Boulogne in our Englishman's sense of the word is dangerous. That is to say, there is a nasty undertow out about in a line with the sand bar at the jetty head, which has proved fatal to many a strong swimmer, and strong swimming therefore is almost out of the question, although the patrons of the bob-up-and-down-stand-in-a-circle style of bathing are as safe here as anywhere else. He who thinks to have a good breather against the dancing, crested waves is deceived, as the notes of the guardian's tin horn warn him directly he starts outward.

"I was walking on the jetty one fine bright morning after my bath, thinking of nothing in particular, unless it were the lobster and cutlet panee breakfast awaiting me in the Restaurant de la Jetee, when I heard the sweetest of voices almost in my ear—

"'Well, mamma, it's time to bathe, so come along!'

"I naturally turned round, and beheld one of the fairest, freshest specimens of English girlhood that I had ever even imagined or seen depicted on canvas. She was dressed in a light dress of pink something or other which set off her supple, rounded figure to its very best, and a white hat (chip hat, is it?) formed pleasant contrast to the clusters of wavy brown hair which fell on her neck and nestled above the gentlest and healthiest of faces.

"'Very well, my dear Enid,' said mamma, a big, resolute-looking lady; 'but pray be careful, for the sea is high, and that horrid horn has been going all the morning.'

"'Never fear, mamma dear,' said Miss Enid; 'I can swim like a duck, you know.' And she tripped off down to the sands.

"I am not a masher, and it is not one of the chief items in my holiday program to sit and watch the girls bathing especially when they are attired as in England in those horrible blue shrouds which we call bathing dresses, but I confess that I crossed the jetty to watch the movements of Miss Enid, because I had grown suddenly interested in her. I watched her across the sands and up the steps of the machine.

"It certainly was a rough sea, and very few people were bathing, absolutely none were swimming, and mechanically I decended to the sands. Miss Enid did not go out as do most young ladies, first a toe—drawn back suddenly with a shiver, then all the toes, likewise drawn back, but not quite so rapidly, then by inches the entire frame but the head. No, she bounced out of the machine head first like a parti-colored ray of light, and in a moment was striking out deftly and strongly, now over a wave, now under a wave, as if born to the manner of it. Further she went out, as if triumphing in the disturbance of wave crest and floating spray; then the horn blew. Mamma on the shore was in an agony and screamed. Both she and the horn might just as well have been silent, for the wind was blowing shoreward, and the girl could evidently hear nothing but the tumbling and the dashing of the waves. I looked about for the usual man in the boat; he was paddling away calmly a hundred yards off. The horns blew and blew, and a small crowd of urchins and fisherwomen assembled. Enid was getting further and further away, although she was striking hard for the shore. The horn man had no rope wherewith he might have gone out, and moreover, as he was old enough to be a grandfather, would have been of very little use had he done so; mamma was screaming and crying with the water over her ankles, and Enid was evidently fast losing strength. A scream from her determined me.

"I tore off my coat and waistcoat and plunged in. I am a good swimmer; I remember a long battling with the waves, a grappling with something heavy, but nothing more until I found myself lying on my stomach on the sand, a crowd of people around me, and two men vigorously engaged in pumping the water out of me according to the rules prescribed by the Humane Society.

"'Il revient! Il revient!' were the first words I heard. 'Where is the young lady?' were the first words I uttered.

"'Quite safe, Sir, quite safe, thanks to you,' was the answer, 'I don't know now to express my thanks to you for your gallant conduct.'

"The speaker, of course, was Enid's mamma; so I murmured out a few commonplaces about only having done what any other fellow would have done under similar circumstances and so forth, and as soon as I felt well enough made the best of my way home through the crowd.

"Of course this led to my making the acquaintance of Enid and her mamma, whose name was Mountjoy; for although I would willingly have escaped the prominence into which my deed of momentary enthusiasm was sure to bring me. I felt under an obligation to ask after Miss Mountjoy, and moreover I was smitten with her. So I dined with them at their hotel and went about with them as if we were acquaintances of many years' standing. I think Mrs. Mountjoy must have made some inquiries about me before permitting this intercourse, for she was one of those proud, haughty women who do not even deem the saving of a daughter's life an excuse for stooping to gush and extra gratitude, and I remember the smallest perceptible curl in her lips when my name was announced as plain Jones. She was very severe on 'snobs' and harmless holiday folk, and people who dined early and who did not dress according to the Parisian fashion sheets; she was brimful of society and society's doings, and knew more about 'dear Duchesses' and 'charming Lords' than any woman I ever met with who condescended to spend a summer holiday at such a plebian watering place as Boulogne.

"However, we got on very well-together: I was the more enchanted with Enid the more I knew of her, and I flattered myself that my ardent devotion was not unreciprocated. Still, I had not pluck enough to make any serious advances, much less to put the all-important question, although I had plenty of opportunities, as Mrs. Mountjoy, being of a ponderous physique, was not given to much active exercise, and Enid and I were left constantly alone.

"At length the period of my holiday was drawing to a close, and I felt that if the step was to be taken it must be taken soon.

"Enid had a hobby; she suffered from acrostics on the brain. Every week a pile of papers arrived from England—society papers which Mrs. Mountjoy devoured for their fashionable news and Enid for their acrostics, and her excitement every week as the list of correct solvers appeared was amusing to me who had hitherto regarded acrostics as simple puzzles for young folk.

"But when I was introduced to the formidable array of reference books, quotation books, gazetteers, geographical, bibliographical, and other dictionaries, when I often found Enid with a severe frown seated at a table littered with papers, I began to think that, after all, there must be something in them.

"One evening after dinner she said:

"'Oh, I would give anything to find out this light! It's the last acrostic of the quarter, and I'm already well up for a prize, and I do so want to beat "Mrs. Mums" and "Nil Desperandum," who are old solvers and are always winning prizes. Do look at it, Mr. Jones, and see if you can make anything out of it.'

"I took up the paper and looked at the acrostic as if it were a Telegu poem or a native edition of the Koran, and I read out—

"'Ancient name of English town
Something very near a crown.'

"'You see," said Enid, 'the sides are "Radical members," so that this light must begin with R and end with M. I've done all the rest, but this beats me.'

"I murmured the lines a score of times with a profound air, but the more I thought the further was I from solving their meaning.

"A sudden idea struck me. Smith the Bore will be sure to know it. I'll write and ask him. So I said in a low voice:

"'Miss Mountjoy, didn't you say you would give anything to find out?'

"'Yes, that I would; anything in reason,' she replied.

"'Then' said I, stealing her hand and a glance at Mrs. Mountjoy, who was dozing over the *World*, 'I suppose I ask you to—to give me your heart and hand?'

"Enid blushed and said nothing; her hand was actually in my possession, so would be her heart if the Bore sent me back a right answer.

"I stole away to my hotel and hastily scribbled as follows:

"'MY DEAR SMITH:—You will think I'm resuming a long-interrupted friendship for very interested reasons. But I can't help it; and when I tell you that my future happiness depends on your answer, I am sure you will do all in your power to help me. What English town in olden times was known by a name beginning with R and ending with M? Something about a crown? Please answer by return if you can. Yours very truly,

"HAROLD JONES."

"The answer came in due course from his city office.

"'MY DEAR JONES:—Only too delighted to do you a service. The towm to which you refer is Chichester, anciently called Regeum, which I need not tell you is the Latin for kingdom; hence the allusion to crown.

"'Regnum stood on the Stane street, a continuation of the Ermine street, one of the four great Roman roads. It ran through Halnaker and Bignor and Pulborough and Billingshurst'—

"I read no more, for the old fellow went on to describe the whole course of the Stane street to London; but with a beaming face presented myself at Mrs. Mountjoy's apartments.

"'Eureka!' I exclaimed, as I entered. 'The town is Regnum, Msss Mountjoy, now known as Chichester.'

"What followed need not be detailed; suffice it to say that I left their hotel the betrothed of Enid Mountjoy, subject to the approval of papa.

"So eager was I to learn the verdict of this final court of appeal that I traveled to England with Miss Mountjoy and her mother, and put them in to the train en-route for a pleasant Kentish village whereto I was to go next week.

"It may be imagined that at the day and hour named I was at the little rustic station.

"'Can you tell me where Mr. Mountjoy lives?' I asked of the station master.

"'Mountjoy, Sir—Mountjoy! Don't know the name at all, and I've been here ever since the line was opened,' replied the official,

"A sudden chill came over me. Had I made a mistake in the name of the place? Was it possible that there were two places of the same name? A more horrible thought came over me which I almost blush to record, that I had been made the victim of a heartless hoax; that my goddess was none but a siren. Perish the thought! I muttered, and drew out the address Mrs. Mountjoy had given me. 'Naseby, Harrietsham, Kent,' and showed it to the station master.

"'Lor, yes, Sir,' he exclaimed. 'Mr. Smith lives there, he do. Left hand road, Sir, just against the Old Pilgrim Road, Sir.'

"But," I said, confused, "Mountjoy was the name given me."

"'Werry likely, Sir,' said the official with a grin, 'if it was given by the mamma, Sir. You see, Sir, she's very proud and 'igh, Sir; you'll excuse my saying it, Sir. And as the name of Smith is rather common, Sir, she allus travels by some swell name. Last year it were Fitz-Simmons, Sir. It's all right, Sir.'

"Greatly relieved, I thanked the station master and hastened along in the direction indicated. In a short time I came to a substantail looking old Queen Anne house standing in its own grounds. I had scarcely passed through the lodge gates when I heard a well-known and well-beloved voice exclaim

"'Here he is, papa! here he is!' and Enid, all radiant with health and beauty appeared in company with—whom do you think?'

"Smith the Bore?" I hazarded.

"Right you are,' said Jones. "And you may imagine what a laugh we had over it all. Of course he accepted me as his future son-in-law, and I've never had reason since to regret that I formed a friendship with the old fellow. And so you see, if he'd never had his hobby, I should never have been able to keep Enid."

"And when I come down to see you," I said, "I must be careful not to blurt out anything about that Bore Smith!"

—*Belgravia.*

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THE SEASIDE LIBRARY MAN.

A Big Printing Establishment—International Copyright Law.

(Croffut's Letter.)

"Who is this Munro?" I asked of one of the Scribners in 1877, about the time the first number of The Seaside Library came out. "He's an intrusive and impudent meddler," was the reply, "fooling with things he doesn't understand." Now, seven years later, George Munro is worth not less than $5,000,000, and he has made every cent of it from The Fireside Companion and The Seaside Library. "Nova Scotia has produced some of your best journalists," said a Halifax editor to me this summer. "There's Habberton (Sam Slick,) Dennett, of The Chicago *Times*, Robert Bonner, and George Munro." So the other day I called on the latter. I passed through the clatter of a hundred presses and found him at the top of his enormous brick and iron building. There can be no mistake in classing him as an editor, for The Seaside Library issues one number on every morning the year round, and so is recognized and circulated by the postoffice department as "a daily newspaper." Indeed there are people who subscribe to it by the year, as they do to any other daily, and have a new number chucked into their doors every time they eat a breakfast! They have their hands full, I should think. The buildings is, I believe, the largest printing establishment in the world, except Harper's. One entire floor is filled with Burr type-setting and distributing machines, each of which does the work of ten compositors. In the two press-rooms web presses feed off from their huge rolls 25,000 Seaside sheets an hour. The publisher has a staff of 100 regularly employed writers. Mr. Munro has a pleasant face completely framed in hair and beard, now turning gray. I said I had heard he was in favor of a copyright law.

"Why, yes," he said: "I have always been. I earnestly hope the authors' copyright law, as it stood last winter, will pass next winter. It is just that authors should be paid for their brain work, and I have done as much as anybody toward paying them. When I use an English novel I generally send the author $100 for it, though I obtain no exclusive right for it whatever. I never paid Charles Reade anything, because he was in with the Harpers and might decline my recognition of him. I have paid Mary Cecil Hay $2,000 for a single story, when others came out and printed her book the next day after I did. Edward L. Ellis wrote the first story for me."

I asked him what his relations to other publishers were:

"I feel friendly toward them all. When I first began there was a sharp contest. The old publishers seemed to band together against new ones. Whenever one of them announced a work, all the others abstained from printing it, and gave him the right to it, as if it were copyrighted, but if a new and perhaps weak man entered the field they did not respect his rights; they would publish a book that he had announced, undersell him, and do everything they could to break him up Anything I can do to help the international copyright law next winter shall be done."

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HUMBOLDT, in his Cosmos, thought he showed up the world. Suppose he had lived to know Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. But he didn't, alas!

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—An interesting suggestion has just been made for the introduction of camels into the south of England as beasts of burden for farmers and others. For a number of years they have been in use in Australia, and their docility and endurance in that country are highly praised. Laden separately, they take about seven hundredweight each, but in a team they are able to draw as much as a ton apiece. By the Australian squatters they are extensively employed, and in districts where water is scarce they are almost invaluable. The price of a young camel is from $150 to $350, and this sum is not deemed high by the inhabitants of the antipodes. The chief objection to their introduction into England is that the country is too wet, and camels never get along well on wet ground After rain they are liable to slip and become useless. Horses also are much terrified by their appearance. A similar attempt was made to introduce them here some fifteen years ago, but the idea did not take.

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SO PREVALENT AND SO FATAL HAS CONSUMPTION become, that it is now everywhere dreaded as the great scourge of humanity; and yet, in their formative stages, all Pulmonary Complaints may be readily relieved and controlled by resorting promptly to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a curative specially adopted to soothe and strengthen the Bronchial tubes, allay inflammation, and loosen and remove all obstructions. It is a certain remedy for Asthma, and also for Coughs and Colds.

◆

—Dr. Madden surprised the British Medical Association at their last meeting by showing how common among children was the habit of liquor drinking, and how many cases of juvenile alcoholism he had been called upon to treat in his own practice. The cases are found chiefly among people, who send small children to public saloons for liquor. On their way home they take draughts of the liquor.

◆

☞ In the Diamond Dyes more coloring is given than in any known Dyes, and they give faster and more brilliant colors. 10c. at all druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt. Sample card, 32 colors, and book of directions for 2c stamp.

◆

—The Greek church at Sitka, Alaska, is declared to be the most ornate house of worship in America. It is built on the plan of a Greek cross, and the interior is a mass of gold and silver, of the magnificence of which one enthusiastic writer says he can give no idea. The walls are hung with pictures of royalty and the priesthood, the gift of a Russian Princess, who has taken this temple under her special charge.

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A Set of Teeth $10,
at 927 Penn avenue. Dr. TEMPLETON.
no1-2tW

◆

—An excessively hard winter, from a business and financial point of view, is looked for throughout southern Europe, owing to the cholera and failure of crops. The curtailment and stagnation in trade are complained of as unparalleled in central and north Europe, with no immediate prospect of relief in view.

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—A chair is in use in a Newport lawn which registers the weight of any one sitting in it without the sitter's knowledge. It is said that several ladies have been sincerely vexed at this stratagem.

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Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. MWS&W

CLUB LIFE IN NEW YORK.

It Is Increasing in Popularity—A Delightful Picture of Bachelor Life.

(Philadelphia Record Letter.)

Club life is getting to be much more a feature of New York society than it was even ten years ago. Though it would seem that a great many men are being married, still there are a great many bachelors, and to bachelors a club is a great boon. There was a time, and that not very long ago, when the restaurants of a club were a continual source of expense, as they were very scantily patronized; for the number of men who dined at the club, compared with the number of men who dined at home, were very few, and even club members, though they do not always dine at home, do not always dine at the club. If you go to Delmonico's any evening, or to the Brunswick, or, in fact, any restaurant in New York, you will see a great many club men at the tables, which shows that they do not always dine at their house. The reason for this is hard to understand, for one would think that a member of a club, with a good restaurant, would rather dine at his club, if he were not going to dine at home, than to dine anywhere else around town; the table is always sure to be good; the attendance excellent; the service luxurious; the surroundings pleasant, and he may smoke his cigar with his coffee, and enjoy himself without any of the restraints of the public restaurant. Yet there are comparatively very few men who do this. And another feature of club life is that the meals are served for about what they cost, so that it is much less expensive than any first-class restaurant, such as Delmonico's or the Brunswick; but, as I say, within a very few years, club restaurants are more patronized than they were, and bachelor life seems to be more popular than in old times, for the reason, I suppose, that bachelors are made more comfortable nowadays than they used to be. It does seem as though every temptation were held out to a man to be a bachelor. The handsomest apartment houses in New York are bachelor apartment houses, and they are run with such completeness in the way of attendance that a man who gets used to these creature comforts is loath to take the risks of married life These bachelor apartment houses are not furnished with restaurants, but the lodgers can get their breakfast in their rooms if they choose. The rooms are rented unfurnished, and are divided into small suites of from two to four rooms with bath. One would think that it would be more to the point to have such houses as these for old maids, or young maids either; but everything that has ever been attempted in that line for women has been a failure. The most glaring example of this is the Park Avenue Hotel. This would have been an old maids' headquarters, to compare favorably with any of the bachelor apartment houses in the city, but for some reason or other it is considered necessary to hamper old maid houses with such rules and regulations that a new terror is added to the degree of spinsterhood. I don't think, however, that Judge Hilton cared very much to carry out the spirit of Mr. Stewart's will in regard to this woman's hotel. He made it so obnoxious, as far as rules and regulations go, that no high-spirited woman could think of staying there. There is, I believe, one woman who still maintains her rights and lives at this hotel under the specifications of Mr. Stewart's will. She pays her $12 a week, I believe, and lives at the rate of $50. I heard it boasted the other day that the Park Avenue Hotel was the only hotel in New York with a library in its reading-room. I am afraid that the person who made the boast had never examined the contents of this library or he would not have spoken so enthusiastically of it. I glanced over the shelves one day, and found the principal author represented there was Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, and, in speaking of the library at another time, Judge Hilton told me, with a great degree of satisfaction, that he had all of Mrs. Southworth's "works" on the library shelves.

Clubs come and go, have their little day, and pass out of existence quieter than anything which numbers so many men in its organization. There was the Arcadian club, which started with such a flourish of trumpets, an outcome of the Lotos, but it passed soon out of existence. Of all the clubs that New York has ever seen none had a shorter or more brilliant career than the Blossom. The Diamond it should have been called, for there was hardly one of its members who did not wear a diamond in his shirt-front as big as a locomotive headlight. The Blossom club was, during its life, one of the greatest powers that was ever known in New York, and its summer headquarters at Greenwich was one of the most extravagantly luxurious places in the country. Now this once resort for Bill Tweed and the famous New York ring is a peaceful summer hotel, but the carpets which lie three inches deep on its parlor floors are the same carpets that were trodden by Tweed, Connolly, Sweeney, and the rest of them. They are so thick that I don't believe that they will wear out in a lifetime, but their colors are faded and their glory departed; still they are kept on the floors of the Indian Harbor Hotel, and, I have no doubt, recall many a scene of revelry to the New York politician who may run up to that charming place for a summer holiday.

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JUST as public executions are going out of vogue a California Sheriff has introduced a fantastic novelty into these solemn events. When a wife murderer was executed at San Jose, a few days ago, the trap was held up by a tress of the murdered woman's hair. When the fatal signal was given the hair was cut and the murderer shot into eternity with the aid of the very locks he once toyed with.

◆

BRIGNOLI is dead. He was a great tenor, although in recent years his voice was rough and occasionally a little cracked. In his prime his tones were rich, full, pure and strong. He was upon the operatic or concert stage in this country for many years.

◆

LOOK sharp when your skin breaks out in pimples, and use Glenn's Sulphur Soap! Hill's Hair Dye, black or brown, 50 cents.

◆

Mr. Furnivall, the English politician and founder of the Chaucer, Wyclif, New Shakspeare, Early English Text, and other societies, who is within a few months of three score years old, lately rowed stroke to the winning boat of the scratch four of the Maurice Rowing Club, of which he is President, winning the first heat of three boats by three lengths and a half, and the final heat for two boats by two lengths.

ONE reason why HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY is so popular for the cure of diseases of the kidneys, liver and bladder, is that it shows immediate improvement the condition of the patient and recovery is steady and certain. Its cures have been so wonderful that physicians of all schools prescribe it in their practice.

HUMOR ON THE BATTLE-FIELD.

Some Queer Incidents That Happened in the Jaws of Death.

(Century.)

Many humorous incidents occured on battle-fields. A Confederate Colonel ran ahead of his regiment at Malven Hill, and, discovering that the men were not following him as closely as he wished, he uttered a fierce oath, and exclaimed:

"Come on. Do you want to live forever?"

The appeal was irresistible, and many a poor fellow who had laughed at the Colonel's queer exhortation laid down his life soon after.

A shell struck the wheel of a Federal field-piece toward the close of the engagement at Fair Oaks, and, shivering the spokes, dismantled the cannon.

"Well, isn't it lucky that didn't happen before we used up all our ammunition!" remarked one of the artillerists as he crawled from beneath the gun.

When General Pope was falling back before Lee's advance in the Virginia valley, his own soldiers thought his bulletins and orders somewhat strained in their rhetoric. At one of the numerous running engagements that marked that disastrous campaign, a private in one of the Western regiments was mortally wounded by a shell. Seeing the man's condition, a chaplain knelt beside him, and opening his Bible at random, read out Samson's slaughter of the Philistines with the jaw-bone of an ass. He had not quite finished when, as the story runs, the poor fellow interrupted reading by saying:

"Hold on, chaplain. Don't deceive a dying man. Isn't the name of John Pope signed to that?"

A column of troops was pushing forward over the long and winding road in Thoroughfare Gap to head off Lee after his retreat across the Potomac at the close of the Gettysburg campaign. Suddenly the signal officer who accompanied the General in command discovered that some of his men, posted on a high hill in the rear, were reporting the presence of a considerable body of Confederate troops on top of the bluffs to the right. A halt was at once sounded and the leading brigade ordered forward to uncover the enemy's position. The regiments were soon scrambling up the steep incline, officers and men gallantly racing to see who could reach the crest first. A young lieutenant and some half dozen men gained the advance, but at the end of what they deemed a perilous climb they were thrown into convulsions of laughter at discovering that what the signal men took for Confederate troops was only a tolerably large flock of sheep. As the leaders in this forlorn hope rolled on the grass in a paroxysm of merriment, they laughed all the louder at seeing the pale but determined faces of their comrades, who of course, came up fully expecting a desperate hand-to-hand struggle.

It is perhaps needless to say the brigade supped on mutton that evening.

As the army was crossing South Mountain the day before the battle of Antietam, General McClellan rode along the side of the moving column. Overtaking a favorite zouave regiment, he exclaimed with his natural bonhomie:

"Well, and how is the old Fifth this evening?"

"First-rate, General," replied one of the zouaves. "But we'd be better off if we weren't living so much on supposition."

"Supposition?" said the General, in a puzzled tone. "What do you mean by that?"

"It's easily explained, sir. You see, we expected to get our rations yesterday but as we didn't, we're living on the supposition that we did."

"Ah, I understand; you shall have your rations, zou-zous, to-night," replied the General, putting spurs to his horse to escape the cheers of his regiment. And he kept his promse.

◆

Sad Accident.

On Saturday while Mr. Oscar Gustafscin and his son, of Braddock, were out hunting, the son slipped and fell, discharging his rifle against a large stone near him. A piece of something flew back, perforating his only remaining eye. After a careful examination Dr. Sadler pronounced his sight hopelessly destroyed. The other eye had been blind several years.

◆

JAMES DAVIS, an employe of a billiard hall opposite the Postoffice, was taken with convulsions on Fifth avenue, while the Republican procession was passing on Saturday afternoon.

◆

Mr. Wm. Sloppy, of Du Bois, Clearfield county, had an eye destroyed by a gun cap seven years ago. He has never been free from pain since the injury, and of late was unable to labor. Last Wednesday he had the eye removed by Dr. Sadler, 804 Penn avenue, and returned to his home Friday. A small portion of the cap was found in the eye.

◆

—An Italian Admiral has invented a shrapnel shell for the 100-ton guns; at thirty yards from the cannon's mouth it bursts, throwing forward seventy-five smaller projectiles, which in turn burst, strewing in fanshape a thick shower of balls and fragments with terribly destructive effects.

Advertising Cheats!!

"It has become so common to begin an article n an elegant, interesting style.

"Then run it into some advertisement, that we avoid all such,

"And simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain, honest terms as possible,

"To induce people

"To give them *one trial*, which so proves their value that they will never use anything else."

"THE REMEDY so favorably noticed in all the papers,

Religious and secular, is

"Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines.

"There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability * * *

"In compounding a medicine whose virtues are so palpable to every one's observation."

Did She Die?

"No!

"She lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years,"

"The doctors doing her no good;"

"And at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about."

"Indeed! Indeed!"

"How thankful we should be for that medicine."

A Daughter's Misery.

"Eleven years our daughter suffered on a bed of misery,

"From a complication of kidney, liver, rheumatic trouble and nervous debility,

"Under the care of the best physicians,

"Who gave her disease various names,

"But no relief,

"And now she is restored to us in good health by as simple a remedy as Hop Bitters, that we had shunned for years before using it."—THE PARENTS.

Father is Getting Well.

"My daughters say:

"How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters.

"He is getting well after his long suffering from a disease declared incurable."

"And we are so glad that he used your Bitters."—A LADY of Utica, New York.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

POND'S EXTRACT

THE GREAT VEGETABLE
Pain Destroyer and Specific for Inflammation and Hemorrhages.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the EXTRACT. Our PLASTER is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Sides, &c. Our OINTMENT (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our NASAL SYRINGES (25 cents) and INHALERS ($1 00) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the EXTRACT promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous

Catarrh. The EXTRACT is the only specific for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our "CATARRH CURE," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the EXTRACT; our NASAL SYRINGE, invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our OINTMENT in connection with the EXTRACT; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivalled and should be kept in every family ready to use in case of accidents. A dressing of our OINTMENT will aid in healing and prevent sores.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache When the EXTRACT is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy: rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. POND'S EXTRACT MEDICATED PAPER for closet use, is a preventative against chafing and Piles. Our OINTMENT is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples. The EXTRACT is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our OINTMENT is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the EXTRACT be used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation. *It is never sold in bulk or by measure.*

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

Pond's Extract....50c, $1 00 and $1 75			
Toilet Cream	$1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	25
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler	$1 00
Toilet Soap (3 cakes	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	25

Prepared only by POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York and London. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Orders for $2 worth, carriage free, on receipt of $2 25. Orders for $5 worth, carriage free, on receipt of $5, if addressed to 14 West 14th street, New York.

All the above goods displayed in Pond's Extract Company's handsome show case, and sold by W. C. Byers & Bro., 39 Sixth street: J. Kimmel & Co., Penn avenue; S. S. Holland, corner of Smithfield and Liberty streets; J. Kerr, Jr., 60 Smithfield street; J. Fleming, 84 Market street, and A. Wilson, East End.
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As old residents know, and back files of Pittsburgh papers prove, is the oldest established and most prominent physician in the city, devoting special attention to diseases of the Skin, Blood, Brain and Nervous System, Kidneys, Bladder, &c. From responsible parties

NO FEE UNTIL CURED.

NERVOUS and Mental Diseases, caused by exhaustive studies, enervation employment, improper habits, &c., resulting in physical decay, nervous debility, lack of energy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self-distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, pimples and eruptions, impoverished blood, failing powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, threatened consumption, and unfitting the person for business, society or marriage are permanently, safely and privately cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases in all stages, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, eczema, scrofula, salt rheum, acute and other skin imperfections; also, bad effects of mercury and improper medicines are cured for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

URINARY kidney and bladder derangements, weak back, gravel, catarrhal discharges, recent and long standing; inflammation, swelling, rheumatic and other painful symptoms, receive searching treatment, prompt relief and real cures.

Dr. Whittier's life-long extensive experience in these important diseases, pre-eminently fits him for their correct management, and affords scientific and reliable treatment on common sense principles. Consultation free. Patients at a distance as carefully treated as if here. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sunday, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. DR. WHITTIER, 930 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Medical Dispensary,
906 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Lake is a member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada, also a graduate of two of the best Medical Schools of Philadelphia and Cincinnati, and has had a long and successful experience of over twenty years in the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Diseases; also Catarrh and all Throat and Lung Affections, without Mercury, nauseous or hurtful drugs.

No fee is required until cured, from responsible parties. Old, lingering Constitutional Diseases, where the Blood is poisoned, causing Blotches, Pimples, Sore Mouth and Throat, Pains in the Head, Back, Breast, Sides and Bones, and all diseases of the Skin, Blood, Glands, Liver Stomach and Kidneys are thoroughly cured

Young, Middle-Aged and Old Men,

Suffering from nervous debility, face pimples cough, indigestion, constipation, despondency dizziness, loss of memory, confusion of ideas, etc rendering life miserable and unhappy, are cured in half the time, and at half the expense (where others have failed). As mere adventurers have undertaken to build up a business in this city upon our reputation, we would respectfully inform the public generally that the Old Dr. Williams' dispensary is still in the same place, 90 Penn avenue. Address DR. S. K. LAKE, 906 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., as he will always be found at the office. Consultation personally or by letter free and confidential. Call for an examination or write. Office hours from 9 to 4 and 7 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.
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Office—Post Building, 145 Wood Street

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1884.

CLEVELAND THE PRESIDENT!

(From the Daily Post of Wednesday.)

Grover Cleveland and Thomas A. Hendricks were yesterday elected President and Vice President of the United States, and ***will be inaugurated.***

Beside the Southern States, they have secured the electoral votes of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey and Indiana. This gives Cleveland and Hendricks 219 votes, or 18 more than are necessary to their election.

California, Nevada and Wisconsin are in the doubtful column, with their 22 votes, and the chances are the Democrats will get them.

We have also carried the next House of Representatives by a good working majority—probably twenty-five or thirty.

We congratulate the Democracy and the whole people. It is not a partisan victory in the narrow sense, but a grand and overwhelming triumph of Honesty, Reform, and Pure Government over the combined forces of Millionaire Monopolists, Official Corruption, and the unstinted use of money stolen from the people to debauch the ballot box.

Never in the history of the country did the people meet and overcome such tremendous odds. It is a second Revolution—it is the crowning achievement of a new war for the Union and the integrity of Republican institutions. The Republic is saved. An adverse result would have consecrated thievery and corruption as essential elements of government.

We have no sympathy for the defeated champion of the vileness, the nastiness and the corruption and bribery of this memorable canvass. He has his just deserts. And the Republican party that sank to the degradation of his nomination is to be congratulated. t did not succeed in dishonoring the Republic by his election.

(From the Daily Post of Thursday.)

At the hour of going to press, at 3 o'clock this morning, we are still hopeful of the election of Cleveland and Hendricks. This conviction rests on private as well as press advices. We are earnest in it.

It is conceded the Democracy have carried every Southern State; that they have also carried Connecticut and New Jersey. An attempt was made yesterday to detach Virginia from the Democratic column, but private and news dispatches concede it has gone for Cleveland by eight thousand majority, and that we have elected all the Congressmen but two. Connecticut is Democratic by 1,200, and New Jersey by 5,000. The press reports create the impression Indiana is Republican, but Governor Hendricks at midnight criticised the press figures, and declared his confidence the State has voted right. We believe Indiana stands with New Jersey. The Fusion ticket in Michigan seems to have succeeded, which takes thirteen electors away from Blaine. Wisconsin and Illinois have gone for Blaine. Returns are incomplete from Nevada and California.

But after all it is on New York the great question of the Presidential succession turns. The State casts one million two hundred thousand votes, with about thirty-five hundred election precincts, and of course when the majority on either side narrows down, exactness of information is impossible so soon after the election. The claim is made by the Democratic State Committee the Cleveland majority will be not less than 3,000 and probably 4,000. The Republicans telegraph Blaine the State has gone for him, but give no figures. The *World*, *Times* and *Herald* this morning claim the State has gone for Cleveland, while the *Tribune* has it for Blaine. Chairman Hensel telegraphs New York is all right. At an early hour this morning the Democrats of the metropolis were parading in honor of their victory. The Albany *Argus* of this morning declares Cleveland elected and that he will be inaugurated. The majority in New York and Long Island, that Blaine must overcome is in the neighborhood of sixty thousand, and at this hour it does not seem probable he will have an outside majority of more than 56,000. The latest reports from the back country districts show an increase in the percentage of Cleveland's gain over Hancock. This is natural, as there is less cutting in the country and remote districts than among city and town voters. The discontented Irish and labor vote is not found there.

Both sides are keenly alive to the closeness of the contest. Five thousand is the outside claim, and it is a small margin on twelve hundred thousand votes. It is reported Mr. Blaine has been telegraphed to come to New York to help the party to a safe [illegible] He had better take with him [illegible] Louisiana [illegible] National [illegible] ss to the various county committees of the State urging the greatest vigilance in securing an honest count and true return of the votes. This is opportune, as the Republican party is desperate and monopolizes the larger proportion of electoral rascality existing in the country.

The New York *Times*, of this morning, a journal very cautious in the use of figures, claims the State for Cleveland by 3,000. The *Times* telegraphs The Post at 1:30 A. M: *"New York is all right. She gives Grover Cleveland three thousand plurality."*

The Presidency depends on New York. As matters stand neither party can succeed without its electoral vote. The majority will be small, and millions of people are scrutinizing every move. We believe with the lights before us the State has gone for Cleveland, and that he will be the next President. We are anxious for such a result, it is true, but nevertheless have no wish to deceive any one with false hopes.

(From the Daily Post of Friday.)

The returns this morning confirm and strengthen the claim The Post made the day following the election that Cleveland and Hendricks have been elected, with not less than 219 electoral votes, carrying in addition to all the Southern States, New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, and Indiana, with a possibility that California may find its way to the Democratic column. Republiban claims to West Virginia, Virginia and Florida have been abandoned and they are compelled reluctantly to concede these States to Cleveland.

The intense excitement of yesterday in Pittsburgh and all other cities of the country centered on New York. In the early morning there was a general settling down to the fact it had gone to Cleveland by a plurality ranging between two and three thousand. Later the Republican Committee made claims, and Jay Gould's Western Union bulletins figured out a plurality for Blaine of a few hundreds on a vote of nearly a million and a quarter. This was done on an alleged collection and comparison of the returns from two thousand precincts outside of New York and Brooklyn.

There was nothing in it, but it served the purpose of creating much excitement throughout the country, which reached a point of danger in New York, on well grounded suspicions there was a scheme on the part of the Republican managers and their monopoly backers to falsify the count and steal the Presidency. Frank Jones sent out more rediculous and absurd claims than usual.

All the New York morning papers of yesterday but the *Tribune* maintained Cleveland was elected, and all the afternoon papers but Fields' *Mail* and the *Advertiser*. In New York, on the apprehension of a plot to falsify the count by the agency of the Western Union and Associated Press, important conferences of Democratic leaders were held, and it was resolved by representatives of all the commercial or business political clubs that their organizations should be maintained in all their efficiency until an honest count and true result, electing Cleveland, had been reached. A mass meeting was called in Wall street for this afternoon in front of the statue of Washington, to take action as to the evident purpose of the Republican managers to secure a fraudulent result in the interest of the tattooed candidate. Later the meeting was abandoned as unnecessary.

The annexed dispatch of Daniel Manning, the level-headed and determined Chairman of the New York Democratic State Committee, will allay any apprehensions as to the success of the Republican plot to repeat the villainy of 1876:

"Albany, November 6—5 *P. M.*—
"By official returns reported from every "county Cleveland and Hendricks "have carried New York State by a "safe and sure majority. No machina-"tions or false claims, or pretended "doubts of Blaine's managers, can "change this result. The friends of "honest government and honest elec-"tions can be everywhere assured that "the Democratic State Board of Can-"vassers will see that the true vote is "correctly declared.

"Daniel Manning."

Another dispatch from Mr. Manning says the Democratic plurality will be in the neighborhood of two thousand; that Cleveland and Hendricks have been elected and will be inaugurated. The judgment of leading journalists of the East is the same way, including some who opposed Cleveland's election.

—As we said at the outset, the Democratic candidates will have not less than 219 electoral votes; they will have a large majority of the popular vote over Blaine, and carry a majority of the States of the Union. At the same election a strong majority of Democratic Representatives was elected to the next Congress. After the 4th of March, the Government will be in the hands of the Democratic party, as the chosen representative of the supreme will of the American people.

"Glory to God." "Peace and Good Will Among the People of these States."

4 A. M.—At this writing it is an assured fact that Grover Cleveland is the next President of the United States. This fact, which seemed certain early in the night, is now confirmed by Republican concessions. He has carried the Solid South, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Connecticut, and probably California. He certainly has 219 electoral votes. *He has been elected, and he will be inaugurated.*

THEY REMEMBER '76!

The most intense feeling has been aroused in the Democratic mind by suspicion of fraudulent manipulation of the vote of New York and Indiana, a suspicion having substantial foundation in the recklessness, dishonesty and audacity of Blaine and his managers. They are ready to bribe, bully or steal the Presidency. The political corruptionists and millionaire monopolists are banded in a common purpose. Blaine and Jay Gould are representative chips of the two interests.

All Democrats remember the historic infamy of 1876. It was a costly and humiliating experience. Time has not dimmed the galling sense of injury and wrong, or the humiliating sacrifices—as events proved—we then made to save the country from the horrors of a neighborhood war. Those sacrifices have been made the point of partisan jeers and taunts, although they stand among the noblest and most unselfish acts of patriotism in American history. That the usurpation of 1876 was a great crime against popular government is now universally acknowledged by honest Republicans.

There will be no repetition of the Presidential steal that defrauded Tilden and dishonored the American people. Those who attempt it must be prepared to accept the consequences. There will be no further surrenders or compromise of rights no matter what the result is. It is just as well that those who are practicing deviltry and treason should understand this, as well as those, with great interests, who stand by as passive or approving spectators. Not Democratic sacrifice, but their own efforts must ward off the danger.

The intensity of indignation manifested in Pittsburgh at the suspicion of another attempt to steal the Presidency is typical of the sentiment throughout the Union, only it is even more determined and aggressive in cities where the Democratic party is numerically stronger. Not for years has New York witnessed such scenes of popular anger and indignation as yesterday when another plot to steal the Government was uncovered. It was the same everywhere. There is a volcano slumbering under this rascally scheming a spark may arouse to fearful activity.

COST OF WHEAT.

The wheat question is a big question—bigger than any one who has yet taken hold of it. The London *Economist*, in a careful article, ciphers out the cost of an acre put to wheat in England at not less than $35. With the average return as it is this year, only $25 an acre, the farmers of England are losing $10 an acre on their wheat. Various estimates have been made for this country. The Chicago *Tribune*, giving the farmer the benefit of every item in order to make the result as little discouraging as possible, has put the cost of an acre in wheat at $7. Correspondents who have written from the wheat districts of the northwest have corrected the figures as too low, and have estimated the cost at $9 to $10. One of the most intelligent efforts to arrive at the facts of the case is made by the St. Paul correspondent of *Bradstreet's*. Present prices, he says, do not give the farmer a living profit on any estimate of cost that is warranted by experience. One of the bonanza farmers of the Red river valley finds that in a good year his lands produced twenty bushels to the acre at a cost of $8, or 40 cents a bushel. This is the minimum cost, for it represents the economies of gang-plows, labor hired, housed, and fed with military system, wholesale prices for all supplies, steam harvesting and thrashing. The maximum cost this correspondent puts at $9 an acre of fifteen bushels, or 60 cents a bushel. The average cost lies between. The amount the farmer is getting for his wheat, taking 12 cents for freight and 3 cents for other charges out of the 63 cents for which his wheat is selling in Minneapolis and St. Paul, is but 48 cents. These figures show conclusively that the farmers of the Northwest are losing money at the present prices of wheat, just as the farmers of England are falling behind. They are receiving no interest on their capital; not even the actual outlay of labor and money.

Will these losses persuade the farmers to raise less wheat and something else than wheat? Another correspondent of *Bradstreet's* shows that in the last ten years wheat in England has fallen considerably more than oats and barley, and he predicts that the English farmers will therefore raise more of those grains hereafter than of wheat. Butcher meat and dairy produce have risen in price, while wheat has been going down, and farmers will replace wheat with these more profitable products. In Minnesota and Dakota the correspondent of *Bradstreet's* says that stock-raising has already assumed large proportions in the Southern counties, and is rapidly gaining in favor. But the great rush will be to flax. The farmer can raise about as much flaxseed to the acre as wheat; but while the wheat sells for only 63 cents a bushel for the bulk of the crop, and 73 cents for the very best, flaxseed brings $1 17 a bushel in St. Paul. But all farmers of course must not rush into the culture of flax, for it will be easier to glut the flax market than that for wheat. The best outlet for the farmer is in the production of wheat and dairy products.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Government sales of lands have reached enormous proportions, and Commissioner McFarland, of the Land Office, recommends that the pre-emption law be repealed because under it the most valuable lands pass into speculative holdings. The commutation feature of the Homestead law is abused in the same way, and even the timber culture law is used to obtain lands not for the cultivation of timber, but to hold for a rise in value. Over eight million acres were selected by railroad companies last year under their grants, and more than half a million acres were patented for railroads. Twelve million acres awaited action at the close of the fiscal year. More than eighteen thousand miles of railroad have thus far been constructed under land grants, a thousand miles having been added last year. Over four and a half million acrs of public lands have been reported as illegally fenced in, and the Land Office is proceeding against the parties. If all the lands given away or sold by the Government were being occupied by settlers, the disappearance of the public domain might be a gain, but according to the Land Office reports the time is near at hand when there will be no public lands to which to invite settlers, while vast stretches of good land remain unoccupied, having been obtained by evasions of the law and held for speculative purposes. This will some day be recognized as a great land evil, and the time to correct it is the present while the Government still holds control of millions of acres.

THE GROWTH OF TEXAS.

The recent returns made to the Comptroller of Texas show its rapid development, as rapid as that made by any State in the Union. Nearly all the counties have sent in their assessment, showing an increase over last year of $63,000,000. In 1882 it was $107,000,000, and in the previous two years nearly as much, bringing the total valuation of the State up to $583,000,000, against $311,000,000 four years ago—very nearly doubling in this short period of time.

The increase in population has kept step with the increase in wealth. The immense immigration which began in Texas some ten years ago, when that State was freed from Republican rule, is kept up to this day.

The Bureau of Statistics, after a careful consideration of the subject, place the population to-day at 2,215,709, an increase of 623,964 in four years, or over 155,000 per annum. Should this progress continue—and there is no reason to doubt it—Texas will have a population of 3,200,000 by the next census, and stand fifth in the list of States instead of eleventh.

Large as is its assessments, it is less than half its wealth, the Galveston *News* remarks. The railroads are assessed at $40,000,000, whereas they are worth $200,000,000. The State owns lands and bonds worth $100,000,000 belonging to the schools, asylums, etc., which are not assessed. Personal property is assessed far below its value and agricultural products valued at less than half their true figure. In fine, Texas is now one of the most populous and prosperous and richest States in the Union. This it has accomplished under Democratic auspicies, or, rather, through Democratic rule.

THE RUSSIAN NIHILISTS.

The Czar's recent meeting with the Emperors of Austria and Germany, with all its promise of peace, order and good will, has not interrupted for a moment the deadly struggle that has been going on for years between the Russian revolutionists and the Government. While Alexander III. was in Poland a military tribunal at Odessa, sitting with closed doors, sentenced Marya Kalyushnaya, a young lady who had attempted to imitate Vera Zasulitch by shooting the colonel of gendarmes in that city, to twenty years' hard labor in a fortress. Soon after there were students' riots in Kiev, which had to be quelled by the military, and were followed by the arrest of several hundred of the participants, by incarceration and transportation to Siberia. Scarcely had the Emperor returned to the neighborhood of his Capital when a conspirator, Minyakoff, was executed at St. Petersburg. The Kiev riots met with imitation in Moscow, and Minyakoff's death proved to be only a prelude to an act of public vengeance which has hardly a parallel in the history of Russian autocracy in this century. Sentenced to death, after a long trial, by a secret military tribunal at the fortress of Schlusselburg, six army officers and two ladies were executed last Saturday, while six of their fellow-conspirators escaped with a sentence of transportation to Siberia. Of the ladies one was a noblewoman, Von Wolkenstein, and the other the daughter of a priest. The telegraphic report adds the extraordinary piece of information that, while the people were not admitted to the sight of the dying revolutionary martyrs, the two leading members of the Imperial cabinet found it expedient to give *eclat* to the scene by their presence.

Next Sunday, at Baltimore, will be a great day in the history of the Catholic Church in the United States. Although the meeting proper of the Plenary Council will not begin until the following day, the grand religious ceremonies to take place Sunday, in which all the prelates and hundreds of clergymen will take part, will really mark the opening of the Council. Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, the Apostolic delegate, will preside. In the Council will be 80 archbishops, bishops, and abbots, 10 other prelates, about 25 heads of religious orders, which, with the theologians allowed each of the foregoing, will make up about 250 active participants in the labors of the Council. In addition to these, the Council will draw to the city hundreds of Catholic priests from all parts of the country, who will be constantly coming and going during the sessions of the Council, which is expected to last three weeks, or even longer. Cardinal McCloskey will not be present owing to ill-health. The business sessions of the Council will be private. The discussions will be in the English language, but the acts and decrees will be written in Latin. After the meeting of the Council, the results of its labors will be forwarded to the Pope. Whatever may be decided on will not have force until approved by him.

The New Orleans Exposition, Directo General Burke reports, will be opened on the 16th of December instead of the 1st, as originally announced. All the preparations are in an excellent state of forwardness and the Exposition will be opened in the presence of the Presidents of the United States, Mexico, Central American Republics, the heads of departments and foreign representatives. The action of the Board of Management in deferring the opening until President Arthur can inaugurate the Exposition is warmly approved. His warm support of the Exposition is appreciated all over the South, and the management declare that it would be a source of intense disappointment to the people if it opened without him. The delay will enable the delinquents to get into position and will avoid much of the confusion incident to the opening of the Exposition. Mr. Burke has reported to the management that if they would roof the park (277 acres) where the Exposition is to be held, and give him sixty days the applicants for space would fill it.

That international Meridian Conference which concluded its sessions at Washington on Saturday, defined the universal day with what the Washington dispatches on the subject call almost unanimity. The Greenwich meridian was also adopted as the prime meridian by almost a unanimous vote, as only the San Domingo delegates voted against it, the French and Brazilian representatives refusing to vote at all. This action of the Conference is of course only advisory, but it ought to go a long direction in the way of securing the adoption of the Greenwich standard by nearly every nation in the very near future, and its universal adoption before a great many years. The sole objection to the Greenwich standard is that it is English meridian, and a certain sort of fiddle-faddle patriotism has caused the representatives of this or that nation to desire the adoption of this or that meridian upon which their own national observatories happen to be located.

Cutting Down School Hours One-Half.

In the *North American Review* for November, Mr. Edward Everett Hale makes a vigorous protest against the present length of school sessions, and suggests a plan for reform, as follows: "I suppose that in every district where there are as many as sixty pupils, they shall be divided into two brigades. The brigades might be divided by lot with liberty to exchange from one to the other when convenience required. Let the school year begin with the first Monday in September. I would send Brigade A to school fifteen weeks' from the first Monday in September to the third Monday in December. They would then remain at home; the parents would do with them what they chose, which is more than any parent does with his children now. The Second Brigade, or Brigade B, would then take their long term of fifteen weeks, which would bring us to the second Monday in April. We have sixteen more school weeks before the third Monday in July. Each brigade would have eight of these weeks at shool and eight at home. On the third Monday in July the schoolmasters and the schoolmistresses take their vacation, which would last until the first Monday in September." In reply to the first question that would be asked in answer to his proposition. "What in the world should we do with children if we had them seven months at home in every year?" Mr. Hale shows the good service to which they can be put with no prejudice to either parent or child.

In a paper on "Italian Social Life," contributed to the current number of the *National Review*, Mr. Gallenga points out that "the great misfortune of an Italian citizen of the middle class is that he is a man of few wants. The lazzaroni instinct runs through the whole race. No one will do a job to earn sevenpence so long as he can keep soul and body together by a job of sixpence." Another misfortune is, "politics are the only lucrative calling. * * * Bureaucracy overruns the land like a swarm of locusts. * * * There can be no less than 60,000 Government officials in Rome alone. * * * The pay is little better than beggary, but the work is little better than make-believe. There are twenty men to do the work of ten, and twenty more to hinder it." A third evil is that "nowhere in the world is celibacy more generally the order of the day than among the Italian middle classes. It is a law for the clergy, a rule of discipline for the land and sea forces, a necessity for the mob of minor public functionaries and professional men; finally, a matter of fashion for the golden youth."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral wonderfully increases the power and flexibility of the voice, enabling public speakers to speak clearly and without fatigue. If people who are troubled with colds would take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral before going to church or places of entertainment, they would avoid coughing, greatly to the comfort of both hearers and speakers.

During the past ten years Italy has expended $100,000,000 on monster war vessels.

CURES
Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica
Lumbago, Backache, Headache, Toothache,
Sore Throat, Swellings, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Frost Bites,
AND ALL OTHER BODILY PAINS AND ACHES.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers everywhere. Fifty Cents a bottle Directions in 11 Languages.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.
(Successors to A. VOGELER & CO.) Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.
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BLAINE "NOT SICK."

[By Associated Press.]

Augusta, Me., November 6.—The report that Blaine is or has been sick since his return to Augusta is untrue. While he was receiving congratulations in his library this morning he said on inquiry about his health:

"I never felt better in my life. I remained in my room most of the time yesterday, because after seven weeks continuous public speaking I was still quite hoarse and felt that I was entitled to one day's rest."

The fact is he is in excellent health and spirits, and as this dispatch is written he is just getting ready to go out for a walk.

FLORIDA.

Jacksonville, Fla., November 6.—Corrected returns from all the counties in the State except three, give Cleveland 4,600 majority. Two of these counties to be heard from are strongly Democratic. Bisbee, Republican, concedes the election of Dougherty, Democrat, to Congress in the Second district by 1,000 majority. There is great rejoicing among the Democrats here over the reports of Cleveland's election.

KANSAS.

Topeka, Kan., November 6.—Returns from the State show the complexion of the Legislature as far as known, as follows: Senators, 36 Republicans, 10 Democratic, 3 districts not heard from. House, 92 Republicans, 8 Democratic, 2 re-Submission Republicans, 2 Independent Republicans, 1 Greenbacker whose politics is unknown. Nineteen districts have not been heard from.

A Fasting Girl.

In Cincinnati a sixteen-year-old girl recently died after a fast of fifty-two days. She had been attacked by something like paralysis which rendered it impossible for her to take nourishment. The human system cannot thrive without good food and good ability to digest it. Weak and impaired digestion is rectified by Brown's Iron Bitters—better than any other tonic in the world. Mr. J. E. Freeberg, Pomeroy, Iowa, says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for dyspepsia and poor appetite; completely cured me." It will cure you.

There has been started in Leeds, England, a society for the suppression or regulation of noisy trades in localities where residences predominate.

Deserving of Confidence.—There is no article which so richly deserves the entire confidence of the community as Brown's Bronchial Troches. Those suffering from Asthma and Bronchial diseases, Coughs and Colds should try them. Price 25 cents.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts is loaning the distressed fishermen of Southern and Western Ireland money for the purchase of boats and appliances.

CATARRH!

That pure, sweet, safe and effective American distillation of Witch-Hazel, American Pine, Canada Fir, Marigold and Clover Blossom called Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh, with one box Catarrhal Solvent and one Sanford's Improved Inhaler, all in one package, may now be had of all druggists for $1. Ask for Sanford's Radical Cure.

Complete Local and Constitutional Treatment for every form of Catarrh, from a Simple Cold or Influenza to loss of Smell, Taste and Hearing, Cough, Bronchitis and Catarrhal Consumption, in every package.

Clergymen, Vocalists,

And Public Speakers without number owe their present usefulness and success to Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh.

Rev. Dr. Wiggin says: "One of the best remedies for Catarrh—nay, the best remedy we have found in a lifetime of suffering—is Sanford's Radical Cure. It clears the head and throat so thoroughly that, taken each morning on rising, there are no unpleasant secretions and no disagreeable hawking during the entire day, but an unprecedented clearness of voice and respiratory organs."

Sold by all druggists. Price, $1.
Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston.

Weary sufferer from rheumatism, Neuralgia, Weak and Sore Lungs, Coughs and Colds, Weak Back, Weak Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Female Weakness, Shooting Pains through the Loins and Back, try these Plasters. Placed over the pit of the stomach, they prevent and cure ague Pains, Bilious Colic, Liver Complaints, and protect the system from a thousand ills. 25c.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a fine blood depurent, a rational cathartic and a superb anti-bilious specific. It rallies the failing energies of the debilitated, and checks premature decay. Fever and ague, bilious remittent, dyspepsia and bowel complaints are among the evils which it entirely removes. In tropical countries, where the liver and bowels are organs most unfavorably affected by the combined influence of climate, diet and water, it is a very necessary safeguard. For sale by all Druggists and dealers generally.

DR SADLER
AND
OCULIST AND AURIST,
256 PENN AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
All Diseases of
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialties.

Catarra, Cataract, Crooked Eyes, "Wild Hairs," Drooping Lids, Deafness, Discharge from Ears, Polypus and Catarrh successfully treated. Spectacles adjusted. Artificial Eyes inserted.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Silas C. McDonald, late of Hampton township, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted the undersigned. All persons owing the estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said decedent's estate will present same, properly authenticated, to JOHN McDONALD, Executor, Talley Cavey, Pa. no8-6t W

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FARM—On Friday, the 28th of November, 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold on the premises, the farm of Mrs. Margaret Gerlach, deceased, of about 90 acres, situate in Alleppo township, and bordering on lands of Wm. Spratt (formerly of John Cook), Jno. S. Rhodes, Phil. and Jac. Fetter and Fred. Ringley. Good frame house of nine rooms, large bank barn and all necessary outbuildings, 600 to 700 bearing fruit trees, three acres grapes, good timber, well watered, and fenced in with board and rail fence. It lies within twenty minutes' walk of Osborne and Haysville stations, P., F. W. & C. R. R. Terms—One-third cash, balance $1,000 per annum, with semi-annual interest. Sale divested of all liens. H. ANDREW GERLACH, Executor. J. LUDEWIG KOETHEN, 67 Grant street, Attorney. no8-3t W

DYSPEPSIA—I CURED MYSELF of this disease, and will send my remedy free to any address. JOHN H. McALVIN, Lowell, Mass.; 14 years Tax Collector. no8-1t W

CHEAPER THAN EVER BEFORE.

Steamship fares to and from Europe by the bestlines have been greatly reduced. Apply to MAX SCHAMBERG, General Foreign Tourist Office, 131 Smithfield, new No. 527, near City Hall and Postoffice.

AMEN!

—AND—

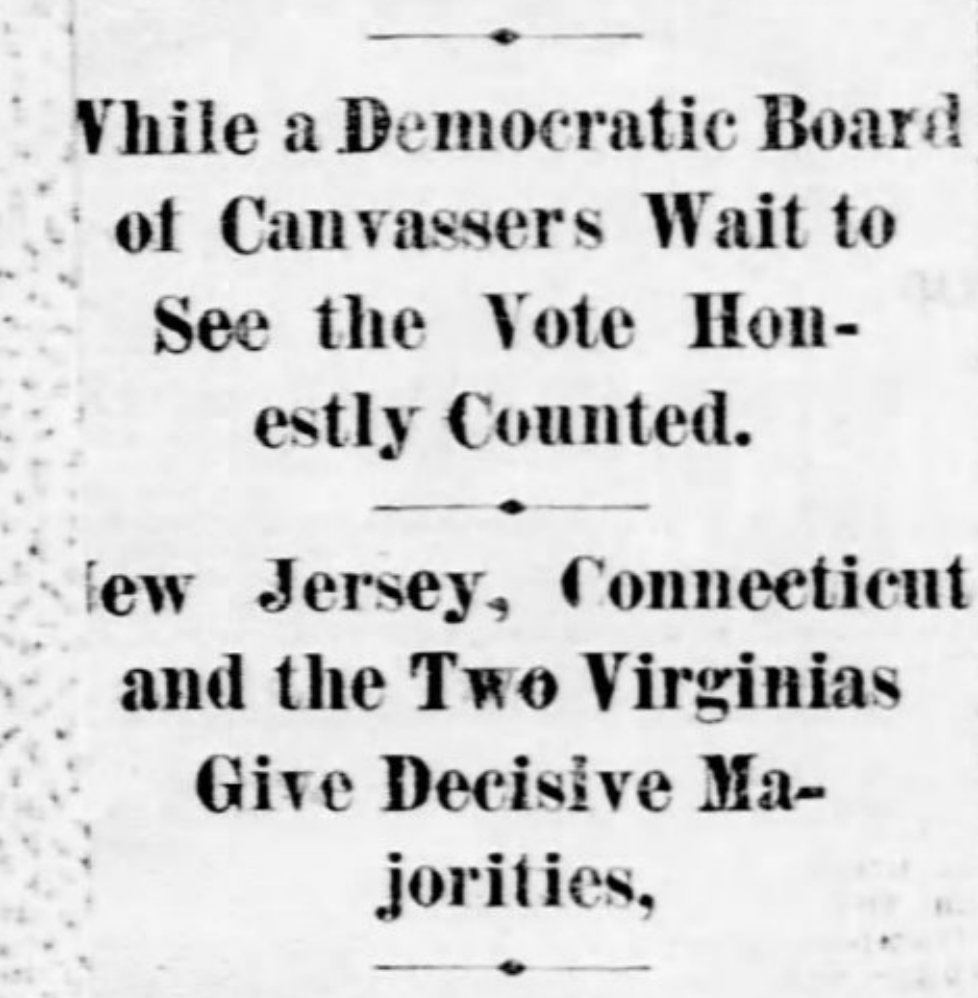
AMEN

The Flood Gates Open and the Mills of the Gods Grinding Slowly But With Exceeding Fineness.

Justice Travels With a Leaden Heel and Has Struck With an Iron Hand.

The Great Fraud of 1876 Righted by the Election of Cleveland and Hendricks.

ew York State For Its Governor by a Safe and Sure Majority.



While a Democratic Board of Canvassers Wait to See the Vote Honestly Counted.

ew Jersey, Connecticut and the Two Virginias Give Decisive Majorities,

While Indiana Rolls up a Handsome Vote For Its Veteran Statesman.

FULLY TWO THOUSAND.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, November 6.—Cleveland's urality is not less than two thousand.

NEW YORK TIMES.

INDIANA.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

INDIANAPOLIS, November 6.—Indiana Democratic by not less than 4,000. kins, the Republican candidate for vernor, concedes Indiana to Cleveland l Hendricks and Gray.

ater—After a careful revision of the urns from all but three counties in the te, the State Central Committee makes plurality of Cleveland and Hendricks ndiana a little over 8,000. Gray for Governor will have about 2,000 more. A Democratic Legislature has been elected and Marion county, in which Indianapolis is situated, elects an entire Democratic ticket, although four years ago it gave Garfield 2,100. The Democrats elect nine Congressmen certain, the Republicans three and the Terre Haute district is doubtful with the chances in favor of Lam, Democrat. It is a clear Democratic sweep in Indiana.

ECHOLS, *Sentinel.*

WEST VIRGINIA.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WHEELING, W. VA., November 6.—The city has been wild with excitement all day over the news from New York, and thousands of people have crowded the streets in the neighborhood of the telegraph offices, eagerly watching for news and discussing the probable result. Democrats generally believe that Cleveland has been successful, but that the Republicans are resorting to fraud in the hope of counting out the choice of the people. This feeling raised the excitement to fever heat this evening, and much bad feeling exists. Both Republicans and Democrats are parading and the tumult and disorder is something unprecedented.

CROOKED WORK ATTEMPTED.

There are indications that Republicans are attempting crooked work in the interior, and the Democratic State Committee have cautioned the chairmen of county committees to be on their guard. Telegrams have been scattered broadcast over the country claiming the State for Blaine, and announcing heavy Republican gains. There is no foundation for these claims, which are explained by the fact that after the October election the Republican State Committee abandoned all hope of carrying the State for Blaine and concentrated their efforts in the First and Fourth Congressional districts. These districts they have probably carried, the First by 25 to 40, and the Fourth by 50 to 100. The counties composing these districts are the ones always heard from first, and taking their cue from the gains therein, they are applying the same ratio to the whole State. Blaine runs far behind the Republican Congressmen, and there is no doubt but that the Cleveland electors will have 4,000 to 5,000 majority.

THE RETURNS.

(By Associated Press.)

WHEELING, W. VA., November 6.—The majorities in this State for Blaine by counties are as follows: Hancock, 220; Marion, 2; Monongalia, 750; Grant, 500; Preston, 1,500; Marshall, 623; Tyler, 336; Doddridge, 250; Mason, 470; Putnam, 178; Wood, 500; Kanawha, 1,100; Taylor, 274; Harrison, 29; Cleveland's majorities are: Brook, 53; Lewis, 158; Wetzell, 900 estimated; Mineral, 83; Berkeley, 66; Cabell, 455; Pleasant, 153; Hampshire, 1,300 estimated. The State is undoubtedly Democratic.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., November 6.—A dispatch from the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee to H. C. Jackson, a brother of Governor Jackson, says returns up to 10:30 A. M. to-day show Democratic gains, and declares that Cleveland's majority in the State is not less than 5,000.

VIRGINIA.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

RICHMOND, VA., November 6.—Returns from seventy-seven counties, including all the cities in the State, show Democratic majorities of 22,028, and Republican majorities of 13,041. Democratic majority, 8,987. The Democratic Congressmen elected are: First district, Claxton, 800 majority; Third, Wise, 1,564; Fifth, Cabell, 2,000; Sixth, Daniel, 2,000; Seventh, O'Farrell, 3,000; Eighth, Barbour, 3,000; Ninth, Trigg, 6,000. The Republicans elected are: Libbey, in the Second district, by 5,103 majority, and Brady, in the Fourth, by 7,000. Where round numbers are given majorities are estimated.

RICHMOND, VA., October 6.—Additional returns to-day confirm the dispatches sent from here last night as to Cleveland's majority in the State not being less than 8,000. All the districts but the Second and Fourth elect Democratic Congressmen by handsome majorities. The Democrats here are wild with excitement over Chairman Manning's telegram that Cleveland has a safe and sure majority in New York State, and have fired a hundred guns in honor of the Cleveland victory.

Midnight—The Democrats are confident of having carried Virginia at a variously estimated majority of from 5,000 to 9,000. The Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of the Fourth Congressional district claims the State Democratic by fully 7,000 majority. He says this majority is due in a measure to the heavy gains in the Black Belt section of the State.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, November 6.—*4 P. M.*—From fragmentary reports from remote counties and returns elsewhere, careful estimates have been made by the *Free Press*, which give Blaine total pluralities, of 17,480; Fusion pluralities, 15,535; Blaine over Fusion, 1,945. Alger, Republican candidate for Governor, has total pluralities of 16,430; Begole, Fusionist, 15,907, Alger over Begole. 526. The figures will probably be changed by more complete reports, but it is claimed that the general result on President will not change.

Returns received at the Republican State Central Committee rooms show net Republican gains of 9,216 over 1882, and leave no doubt of the election of General Alger, Republican candidate for Governor. The vote on electors will probably be 4,000 plurality for Blaine.

Returns from 1,083 precincts reported to the Democratic State Committee give Cleveland and Butler fusion 645 majority. The Chairman of the Democratic State Committee estimates that the remaining 263 precincts will probably give the Republicans 2,000 majority, giving them the State by about 1,500.

CALIFORNIA.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

SAN FRANCISCO, November 6.—The outlook in California is doubtful. The Republicans claim a plurality for Blaine, but there is nothing to base it on. The State may be for Cleveland by 500. We elect two, probably three, and possibly four Congressmen. The Senate will be Democratic and the Assembly Republican.

VERMONT.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, VT., November 6.—Returns received here from 197 towns give Blaine 36,315; Cleveland, 16,032; St. John, 1,389; Butler, 669; Belva Lockwood, 1; giving Blaine a plurality of 20,303, with 43 towns to hear from. The same towns gave Garfield 41,407; Hancock, 16,762; Weaver, 1,133; plurality for Garfield, 24,645. Towns not heard from gave Garfield 2,266 plurality. If above proportion is preserved, Blaine will have a plurality of 22,569.

FLORIDA.

PENSACOLA, FLA., November 6.—West Florida official returns thus far sustain the estimated Democratic majority of 1,250. So far one Senator and five Representatives have been gained by the Democrats in the counties west of the Apalachicola river. Escambia county, the home of Perry, Democratic candidate for Governor, gives a Democratic majority of 80, thought it went Republican in 1882 by several hundred majority.

WISCONSIN.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., November 6.—Returns have not as yet been received from more than two-thirds of the election precincts of the State. But these clearly show that the Republican ticket has won by not less than 12,000. It is also certain that the Republicans have seven out of the nine Congressmen, and have a majority of fifteen in the State Legislature on the joint ballot of Senate and Assembly.

OHIO.

COLUMBUS, O., October 6.—The Chairman of the Democratic Committee concedes Ohio by 20,000. The Chairman of the Republican Committee says the official returns from all outside counties received give Blaine 30,000, which with the six unofficial counties will make Blaine's plurality in Ohio 31,500.

IN NEW YORK CITY.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, November 6.—The wild excitement existing throughout the city all day culminated to-night in the crazy antics of Democrats and Republicans. Such scenes as were enacted in the vicinity of the newspaper offices and in front of the Democratic and Republican headquarters have never been equaled in this city. The roar and tumult of election night was insignificant compared with the demonstrations of to-night. All day the fever had been getting more and more pronounced. Business was distracted. Great crowds hung about the bulletins throughout the city, with no thought of employment or food. It was next to impossible to get even a messenger boy. When the extra edition of the *Daily News* came out at 8 o'clock, warning the people that Cleveland had been elected, and that any attempt of Blaine's friends to tamper with the returns should be made perilous, the great crowds in the vicinity of the City Hall caught up the cry, "Cleveland and Justice," and rushed through the streets warning Republicans of trouble to come if Cleveland was defrauded. Then the *Telegram* appeared with an incendiary leader, headed by large type, charging the Republicans with attempts to steal New York and Indiana, and casting grave suspicions on Jay Gould, the Western Union Telegraph Company and the Associated Press. This created a sensation, and so turbulent did the people become that leaders of both parties expected momentarily to have riots. Extra platoons of police were hurried to the National Republican headquarters on Fifth avenue, and a large number of detectives were distributed through the crowd. Nothing serious happened for the reason that the Cleveland men were attracted down town to the newspaper offices, and here they are at this time, acres upon acres of shouting men filling every available foot of space on Printing House Square and Park Row. Every few minutes a procession comes along, and the song is, "Ma, Ma, where's my Pa?" "Gone to the White House. Ha! ha! ha!"

AT REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

At Republican headquarters there is a wonderful change from Tuesday night, when the gloom was dense. To-night a great crowd is within the building, and the avenue in front is packed with cheering Republicans. At intervals of about twenty minutes a head is stuck out of an upper window, and the crowd is informed that "Blaine and Logan are elected." Cheers greet this oft-repeated sentence, and then the demand is, "Show returns, give us more news," but to this there is no response. The one item of information gained by the PITTSBURGH POST reporter was from Steve Elkins' secretary: "We claim that Blaine has carried New York State by a small plurality and that the official returns will prove it."

At 11 o'clock the excitement ran very high, and, in order to get rid of the crowd, and make headquarters possible of access, to messengers, a parade was made up and 2,000 men joined it, headed by a banner inscribed, "Protection to American Labor," and following this was a platoon armed with brooms. Away they marched down Fifth avenue to Democratic headquatters, singing, "Ma, ma, where's my Pa? never get to the White House, Ha! Ha! Ha!" The happiest man met to-night was Chairman Gorman, of the National Democratic Committee. He was circulating among the people crushed into headquarters. To THE PITTSBURGH POST reporter he said: "I hope your Western folks are not discouraged. Tell them Cleveland is elected and no power short of death or high Heaven can keep him from the White House."

Mr. Gorman simply echoed the sentiment prevalent in the vicinity of the Hoffman House. But there was a quiet but significant expression among men, apparently very intelligent, that the Republican party had better not attempt a repetition of 1876. The Democratic Committee made no attempt to show *stated returns.* They say that the time has gone by for anything of that sort, because Cleveland is elected. Not a glimmer of doubt was expressed throughout the great assemblage in the Committee rooms in the street, and on Broadway in front of the Hoffman House.

ELKINS AND GOULD.

It is said to-night that Jay Gould responded at 5 o'clock to a call from Republican headquarters, and immediately went into consultation with Elkins, Fessenden, and Governor Cornell. At the door of the consultation room. George Gould was stationed as sentinel by his father. This matter was freely discussed at Democratic headquarters to-night, and the expressions of opinion as to what would happen to Jay Gould should Cleveland be counted out were of a startling character. W. B. Somerville and W. H. French, of the Associated Press, deny emphatically that they have delayed, changed or in any way interfered with the returns, and denounce all charges against them by the *Telegram* and *World* as untrue. A very general expression from business men, secured through interviews, deprecates the incendiary tone of the extra to-night. They beg of newspaper editors to be cool and guarded and send out only calm, dispassionate words. A great fear exists that the lawless element in this city will seize upon the existing uncertainty as an excuse for creating trouble.

A committee of merchants and lawyers are in conference at this writing (12:15 A. M.) to take measures to protect the city from trouble. An announcement was made by the *Sun* to-night that they would give clear, cold facts about returns regardless of party interests. This was followed by the positive announcement that West Virginia had gone Democratic sure and that the *Sun's* returns from New York State continued to show Cleveland's plurality at 1,400 at the very least. At 12:20 the crowds had almost disappeared from the newspaper section. There are not more than 500 men in front of the *World* office, about the same at the *Herald*, less than a hundred at the *Sun* and none but the labor committe shouting, "rats, rats," at the *Tribune*. The *Times* has removed its bulletin canvas, and only shows important announcements in the business office windows. For the first time since Tuesday at sundown comparative quiet reigns in Printing House Square.

AT CLEVELAND'S HOME

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

BUFFALO, N. Y., November 6.—On receipt of definite news that Cleveland and Hendricks were elected, and knowing that the source from which it came was reliable, the officers of Democratic uniformed clubs here ordered the men out, and that was a signal for general rejoicing. Although word was given late in the afternoon, the clubs, almost to a man, were at their headquarters at 7 o'clock, and paraded the streets for several hours. Bonfires were lit, salutes fired by gun squads, and general rejoicing was the result. The entire city has been noisy all the evening by the cheering, and it appears now as though the men will cheer till morning. General good feeling prevails, but the Republicans are disconsolate. Their various headquarters were abandoned early in the evening, and but few of their supporters could be seen.

Since Tuesday some peculiar practices of the grand old party in this city have come to light, through the charge that several local candidates had traded off Cleveland. By comparing returns of all wards of the city with Garfield's vote, it will be seen that we lost heavily in Democratic wards, while we gained in greater proportion in Republican wards. On Friday last Jas. D. Warren, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, received $20,000 in this city from the proceeds of the great dinner at Delmonico's, and at once placed it where it would do the most good, that is principally in the Democratic wards. In the Fifth district of the First ward. Shortly after noon on election day, James Boland a Republican worker, approached Captain W. P. Henry, Vice President of the Democratic Legion, and entreated him to send him $3,000 more, as the $1,000 given him to buy votes was all gone.

This gave the Democrats the clue, but in spite of all appeals they refused to put a cent in the ward, saying Cleveland and the party would be better honored by votes given freely and not purchased. The same tactics were used in all other Democratic wards in the city, but the result was not as good as expected, as Blaine ran fully 1,500 behind Garfield's vote in this Republican county by at least 5,000.

IN INDIANAPOLIS.

(By Associated Press.)

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 6.—This has been a day of unparalleled excitement, surpassing even the experience following the election of 1876. Before midnight last night the streets were cleared of the enthusiastic Republicans who had taken the town in the belief that Blaine and Logan had been elected. Upon the reports then furnished, a different phase was put upon affairs, and upon receipt of the report that the New York *Tribune* had conceded that State to Clevelend, which was posted upon the bulletin boards, Democrats appeared in great numbers, their hats decorated with roosters and other devices, carrying brooms and headed by bands, paraded through the principals streets raising a deafening din with fish horns. They called on Mr. Hendricks, filling the spacious yard and street in front of his residence and when he appeared the noise was simply terriffic. Finally something like order was restored. Mr. Hendricks was about to open his mouth when a young negro broke out with a wild screech, and in explanation said: "When you make a convert you ought to allow him to shout." Mr. Hendricks then said:

A SPEECH FROM HENDRICKS.

"Gentlemen—I am taken by surprise by this large collection of my fellow-citizens. I appreciate how well you have done and the honest sentiments which animate you. I have no satisfactory information, but I have no doubt that the ticket which was nominated in Chicago, July 8, has been elected. [Applause.] But this is a matter of such grave importance that I would like to know very conclusively before I make any remarks. This has been the most extraordinary contest I have ever been connected with. There has been the most profound sentiment and anxiety among the people, and for thirteen weeks I have been a part of the interested mass of my fellow-citizens. I have done everything to promote this result. If you appreciate it, I thank you. [Great applause.] I suppose that by evening we shall have very full information, and then I shall be very glad to join you in some expression of gratification. Until that time I think I will say good bye to you."

During the afternoon a crowd headed by Hon. W. E. English, Congressman from this district, attempted to carry a black banner of the Autocrats into the postoffice building. They were met in the lobby by a Republican crowd, and a scuffle, that might have had serious consequences, ensued. Mr. English was knocked or pushed down by a negro and somewhat bruised. The Autocrats' banner was seized. The Democrats were hustled out of the building and the banner torn into shreds to be worn as badges by Republicans. No one was hurt in the rush, but a rumor spread to the outskirts of the city that a riot was in progress. To-night the street in front of the postoffice is filled with a wild, howling mob of men, who seize upon every favorable report to yell themselves hoarse. A similar crowd fills the street a square distant, in front of the Democratic headquarters, where a similar demonstration is in progress.

DOCTORING THE RETURNS.

Mr. Hendricks had a number of callers during the day, and was in receipt of congratulatory messages from all over the country. At various times during the day Mr. Hendricks reiterated his opinion that the Western Union Telegraph Company and Associated Press were conspiring to damage him personally throughout the country, by falsely reporting that this State had gone for Blaine and Logan.

IN WASHINGTON.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, November 6.—For two days the people have been kept in a state of suspense and anxiety, alternating between hope and fear as to the result of the general election, owing to Jay Gould's manipulation of the wires. One could hear any sort of news he wanted, and to keep track of the conflicting and confused reports would have set a man crazy. The Democrats were assurred from time to time by dispatches from A. P. Gorman, setting forth that New York was safe for Cleveland and that the latter was elected.

The Republicans went home downcast Tuesday night and while they were treated to occasional partisan reports to keep up their courage, their faces grew longer all day yesterday. This afternoon, however, some of them braced up enough on receipt of the news that the New York *Commercial Advertiser* and Cyrus W. Field's *Mail and Express* had put out bulletins, claiming that Blaine was ahead some six hundred in New York State. Clapp, Chairman of the committee that squeezed the campaign funds out of the clerks, left his headquarters this afternoon disgusted, and remarked that the lying reports that he had received were an imposition on the committee. To-night the Democrats fired a hundred guns and paraded the streets, led by the Marine Band, in honor of the victory. Nearly every intelligent Republican you meet concedes the election to Cleveland, but some of the department clerks and the negroes, as a rule, cannot realize that a change of administration is at hand. As the great majority of the newspaper correspondents were for Cleveland, Newspaper Row is in an unusually happy mood over Cleveland's election, and among newspaper men who know the inside no reliance is placed on the claims made by the Blaine men in New York.

Mr. Shaw, the Nestor of the press, an ardent Blaine man, who was in New York Tuesday night, says Blaine's defeat was then conceded at Republican headquarters, and Gould and his confederates there and then planned to manipulate the dispatches and hold back the news to affect the stock market and enable them to unload. George Gorham says all the press dispatches are cooked up for stock jobbing purposes and that Cleveland is certainly elected.

Ex-Governor McCook, of Colorado, is a Republican, but says he will take his sword to execute the will of the people if necessary, and on all hands there is substantial agreement that the frauds of 1876 must not be repeated.

AT BLAINE'S HOME.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

AUGUSTA, ME., November 6.—Last night the Blaine managers here sent for one of their old workers named Crawford, who has a reputation of being more than usually tricky and crafty in political scheming, and who is exceedingly skillful in manipulating and counting votes, as well as for being remarkably willing to take desperate chances if necessary. This man arrived on the night train, and was closeted at Blaine's house until 10 o'clock this morning, when he took the train for New York. At 10:20 this morning Mr. Blaine's friends claimed that the President of the Union League Club of New York had sent congratulations to Blaine on his election. Blaine's friends here are betting that Blaine will be the next President. It is generally believed here that there will be an attempt to make a row over the New York returns claiming fraud in the official count, and that an attempt to resist the seating of Cleveland will be made by the Blaine crowd.

Fur street is in a state of the wildest excitement. A dispatch from E. Wilson, of the Democratic National Committee, stating that Cleveland is elected, has been made public. In two minutes the streets were filled with men in the greatest excitement. The Republicans refused to believe the news and gathered in a large crowd in front of the postoffice shouting for Blaine. They at once began to put up bulletins claiming New York by 2,000, signed by Alonzo B. Cornell. In a few minutes a dispatch was posted by the Democrats claiming Indiana. Ten minutes later the postoffice crowd put up a bulletin claiming Indiana by 5,000. These tactics soon caused hot words and a few cool-headed men on each side who succeeded in dispersing the crowds for a while until they cooled down a little.

ST. JOHN'S VOTE.

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, ILL., November 6.—The following has been received from New York:

To the Editor of the Chicago Daily News:

The total vote of the country will aggregate 200,000. Four years ago it was less than 11,000, and it was decided the Presidential contest in New York. Cleveland's majority is about 2,000. The official returns will not materially change the figures. The Prohibition vote in New York is fully 25,000. The Prohibition vote in Allegany, Monroe and Orleans counties alone would have carried the State for Blaine if cast for him. The Prohibitionists have stood up to be counted, and rebuked the insult offered the temperance men at the Chicago Convention, and this vote has made prohibition a national issue, which will not go out of national politics till the beer shop and drinking saloon have gone from America.

The Republican party having been removed from the path to the graveyard, the Prohibitionists will at once organize to bury the whisky Democrats four years ahead. I am fully satisfied. We had no choice between the candidates of the old parties, but were fighting to elect an issue, and we have won. The work to make the issue win in 1888 has already begun.

(Signed) JOHN B. FINCH,
Chairman National Prohibition Committee.

AN HONEST COUNT.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, November 6.—Delegates from all the Business Men's Cleveland and Hendricks clubs that paraded November 1, held a private meeting at the Stevens House this afternoon. Senator Jonas, of the Democratic National Committee, was also present. J. A. Sullivan, of the Produce Exchange, presided. Nearly every man present made a speech. The general tenor of the addresses was to the effect that Cleveland had been elected, and that the Republicans would cheat their opponents out of the victory if they could. Resolutions offered by Oscar S. Strauss, of the Pottery and Glassware Trade, continuing the organization in existence "until the vote of the people was honestly counted," and instituting an executive committee to confer with the Democratic National Committee to take such other and further action as to them shall seem proper, and shall promptly and effectually prevent any possibility of falsifying election returns, were adopted. The contemplated mass meeting in Wall Street to-morrow was postponed sine die.

NEW YORK.

RETURNS BY PRECINCTS.

NEW YORK, November 5.—One thousand and seven hundred and eighty-three districts outside of New York and Brooklyn give Blaine 391,809; Cleveland, 234,658; Butler, 10,567; St. John, 20,118; a net Democratic gain of 14,119. 1,796 election districts outside of New York and Brooklyn give Blaine 394,152. Cleveland, 347,213; Butler, 10,569; St. John, 20,164; a net Democratic gain of 14,500.

Returns from 1,802 out of 1,996 districts outside of New York and Brooklyn, give Blaine 394,934; Cleveland, 339,630. Cleveland is now leading by 1,781 votes.

One thousand eight hundred and twelve election districts outside of New York and Brooklyn, give Blaine 396,550; Cleveland, 339,162; Butler, 10,635; St. John, 20,248; a net Democratic gain of 14,616.

One thousand eight hundred and twenty-seven election districts outside of New York and Brooklyn, give Blaine 398,612; Cleveland, 340,985; Butler, 10,739; St. John, 20,371; a net Demecratic gain of 14,345.

TROY, N. Y., November 7.—The official vote of Renssalear county gives Blaine 13,759; Cleveland, 13,414; Butler, 707, and St. John, 416. Burleigh, for Congress, polled in the county 12,266 votes, against 815 for McClellan, the Temperance candidate, his only opposition. For constitutional amendment 11,861 votes were cast, with only two in opposition. Scott, Temperance, received 429 for Assembly in the Second district; Pratt, 72 in the First, and Gemley 31 in the Third.

DELHI, N. Y., November 6.—The vote in Delaware county is as follows: Blaine, 5,924; Cleveland, 4,956; St. John, 437; Butler, 112.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., November 6.—The official vote of Jefferson county gives Blaine 9,029; Cleveland, 7,031; St. John, 636; Butler, 33.

AUBURN, N. Y., November 6.—The official vote of Cayuga county is: Blaine, 9,205; Cleveland, 6,041; Butler, 430; St. John, 582.

HUNTER'S POINT, L. I., November 6.—The missing returns of Long Island City have been found and filed. Cleveland's exact plurality in Queens county over Blaine is 1,922.

ITHACA, N. Y., November 6.—Official vote of Tompkins county gives Blaine 4,420; Cleveland, 3,992; Butler, 373; St. John, 267.

NYACK, N. Y., November 6.—Rockland county's official vote is: Cleveland, 3,697; Blaine, 2,593.

TROY, N. Y., November 6.—The officers of Saratoga county give Blaine 8,106; Cleveland, 5,793; St. John, 425; Butler, 91.

ELMIRA, N. Y., October 6.—Chemung county (official), Blaine, 5,199; Cleveland, 4,720.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., October 6.—Orange county (complete), Blaine, 127 majority.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., October 6.—Monroe county (official), Blaine, 18,325; Cleveland, 32,149; St. John, 1,213; Butler, 599.

NEW YORK, October 6.—West Chester county (complete), Cleveland, 12,673; Blaine, 11,285. Cleveland's plurality, 1,388.

Returns from all the election districts of the State but twelve give 558,368 Republican votes and 557,854 Democratic votes. Republican plurality, 514. Official returns from Queens county reduce the Republican plurality in the State to 371, with twelve districts still to hear from.

Official returns from West Chester county give a Demecratic gain over previous figures of 488. This make Cleveland's plurality in the State 111.

Eighteen hundred and ninety-seven election districts outside of New York and Brooklyn give Blaine 409,056; Cleveland, 350,319; Butler, 10,839; St. John, 20,729; a net Democratic gain of 10,067.

Total returns so far received from New York, with 57 election districts to hear from, give Blaine 552,849; Cleveland, 552,234; a Republican plurality of 618.

Returns from all the election districts in the State but 39, give 555,331 Republican votes and 554,059 Democratic votes. Republican plurality 372. This includes the correction of previous figures by the official vote of Onondaga county.

Returns from all election districts but 36 give 555,687 Republican votes and 555,411 Democratic votes. Republican plurality 276.

Returns from all the election districts in the State but 30 give 553,154 Republican votes and 555,756 Democratic votes. Republican plurality 398. This includes the official correction in Orange county.

Returns from all the election districts in the State but 23 give 557,084 Republican votes and 556,652 Democratic votes. Republican plurality 432.

Returns from all the election districts in the State but twenty, give 557,626 Republican votes and 557,252 Democratic votes. Republican plurality 374.

Returns from all the election districts in the State but thirteen, give 558,287 Republican votes and 557,299 Democratic votes. Republican plurality 988.

Blown to Atoms.

READING, PA., November 6.—By the explosion of dynamite in a mill near Robesonia this afternoon, three men were blown to atoms, and a neighboring building was badly shaken

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

General Beauregard on Jefferson Davis' Military Policy.

The following extracts are taken from Gen. Beauregard's story of the "Battle of Bull Run" in the November *Century*:

"No people ever warred for independence with more relative advantage than the Confederates; and if, as a military question, they must have failed, then no country must aim at freedom by means of war. We were one in sentiment as in territory, starting out, not with a struggling administration of doubtful authority, but with our ancient State Governments and a fully organized central Government. As a military question, it was in no sense a civil war, but a war between two countries—for conquest on one side, for self-preservation on the other. The South, with its great material resources, its defensive means of mountains, waterways, railroads and telegraph, with the immense advantage of the interior lines of war, would be open to discredit as a people if the failure could not be explained otherwise than by mere material. The great Frederick, at the head of a little people, not only beat back a combination of several great military powers, but conquered and kept territory, and Napoleon held combined Europe at the feet of France till his blind ambition overleaped itself. It may be said that the South had no Fredericks, or Napoleons, but it had at least as good commanders as its adversary. Nor was it the fault of our soldiers or people. Our soldiers were as brave and intelligent as ever bore arms; and, if only for reasons already mentioned, they had a determination superior to the enemy's. Our people bore a devotion to the cause never surpassed, and which no war-making monarch ever had for his support; they gave their all—even the last striplings under the family roofs filling the ranks voided by the fall of their fathers and brothers. But the narrow military view of the head of the Government, which illustrated itself in the outset by ordering from Europe, not 100,000 or 1,000,000, but 10,000 stands of arms, as an increase upon 8,000, its first estimate, was equally narrow and consequently timid in its employment of our armies. The moral and material forces actually engaged in war made our success a moral certainty, but for the timid policy which ignoring strategy as a science and boldness of enterprise as its ally—could never be brought to view the whole theatre of war as one subject, of which all points were but integral parts, or to hazard for the time points relatively unimporant for the purpose of gathering for an overwhelming and rapid stroke at some decisive point; and which, again, with characteristic mis-elation, would push a victorious force directly forward into unsupported and disastrous operations, instead of using its victory to spare from its strength sufficient to secure an equally important success in another quarter.

"We needed for President either a military man of a high order or a politician of the first class (such as Howell Cobb) without military pretensions. The South did not fall crushed by the mere weight of the North, but it was nibbled away on all sides and ends because its executive head never gathered and wielded its great strength under the ready advantages that greatly reduced or neutralized its adversary's naked physical superiority. It is but another of the many proofs that timid direction may readily go with physical courage, and that the passive defensive policy may make a long agony, but can never win a war."

◆

A Diamond Ring Thrown to Lotta.

(Philadelphia Bulletin.)

An unusual incident occurred last evening during Lotta's performance of "Musette" which proved a complete surprise to the vivacious little actress. During the second act of the play, while Lotta as the heroine and comedian Bradshaw as William A. were seated upon the stump that is one of the accessories of the scene, a lady in one of the private boxes hastily drew a superb ring of brilliants from her finger and, nervously threw the jeweled souvenir at the feet of Lotta. The whole thing was done quickly on the impulse of the moment, the lady, as she expressed herself afterward, being carried away by the charming little star. Lotta visited the box at the conclusion of the performance and thanked the fair giver, who was entirely unknown to her, for the valuable present. The ring is composed of two large diamonds and ten smaller ones, two rubies and two sapphires. In speaking of the incident Miss Lotta said it reminded her of her experience in California, when it was no unusual occurrence to receive rich gifts, and in that way she has, during her career, been complimented with diamond-backed watches, which were thrown to her while on the golden slope, one of which was given her before she was twelve years old.

◆

Chained to a Burning Brush Heap.

UNION, N. H., October 30.—Horace DeLand, of Brookfield, eged eighteen, on Tuesday evening, chained himself to a brush heap, near his father's house, then set the brush on fire and deliberately burned himself to death. His body was discovered this morning. A gash was found on the side of his throat, made by a razor, which was found near by. A note was also found directed to his parents saying that he was tired of living. He gave no reason for the act, but it is thought to have been caused by unrequited love.

◆

Murdered for His Money.

QUINCY, ILL., October 31.—A young man from Fowler, in this county, sold a horse here yesterday for $175, became intoxicated and while in that condition was lured accross the river on a ferry by a party of roughs. His body was discovered in the river this morning with his skull crushed. His assailants are known to have taken the train at the Hannibal and St. Joe depot at midnight.

◆

Convention of Christian Workers.

WORCESTER, MASS., October 31.—The Convention of Christian Workers, led by Moody and Sankey, began here at Mechanics' Hall this afternoon. The proceedings opened with a prayer and praise service. Before the hour of opening there was a great crowd awaiting, and when the building was thrown open the hall was quickly filled. The platform was occupied by a large chorus and the leading evangelical pastors of the city. The discussion of the topic "What More Can be Done to Reach Non-Churchgoers?" was begun by Mr. Moody.

◆

The Coming Plenary Council.

BALTIMORE, October 31.—The arrangements for the Third Plenary Council are about completed. The official members of the Council will number about two hundred, but the visiting clergymen will swell the list to nearly seven hundred. Accommodations for all have been secured. Applications for seats have been received from the principal newspapers of the country. The public sessions will be held on Sundays and Thursdays. During the Council sermons will be preached every night by distinguished theologians.

◆

Why He Wants to Be Hanged.

FORT SMITH, ARK., October 31.—While Elijah Henderson, a tenant on the Arnold plantation in the Choctaw Nation, was playfully presenting a pistol supposed to be unloaded at several friends assembled at his house last evening, it accidentally went off and killed his wife. Henderson became almost crazy and begged to be killed. To-day he surrendered to the United States Marshal and desires to plead guilty to murder so that he may be hanged.

◆

Destructive Fire Near Connellsville.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., November 2.—The stone building and contents of the Connellsville Coke and Iron Company, a few miles west of this place, was burned this morning. O. M. Howell, the storekeeper, loses, $11,000, with $7,000 insurance. The building which was owned by the company was fully covered by insurance. The origin of the fire is not known but is supposed to have caught from mice in the matches. One of the clerks who slept in the building barely escaped with his life.

HOW THEY HAZE AT ANNAPOLIS.

Boys Made to Drink Liquor and Chew Tobacco—Rolled in Barrels.

"Hazing at Annapolis is due to gross negligence on the part of the Academy officers, and nothing can excuse its continuance," said P. H. Moeller. He spoke in reference to the case of Cadet Strang, whose death is suspected to have been due to injuries receieved at the hands of a hazing party. "I went through the Academy on a visit," continued Mr. Moeller, who is principal of a private school, "and was told by my son and other cadets of the things that went on there. The dangerous pranks played on the cadets are not the worst abuses by any means. The year my son was there a gang of rough cadets got hold of a fourteen-year-old cadet and forced him to drink whisky and other intoxicating drinks night after night

"They also compelled him to chew tobacco, although it made him sick. Cadets who saw the barbarity told me that it was useless for them to try and protect Bird because his torturers were great big fellows and they were afraid of them. The cadets get liquor and champagne and cigars by the basketful from Baltimore and Washington without any hindrance from the Academy authorities. I found whisky flasks stowed in wardrobe drawers and on top of closets in the cadet rooms. The inspectors could easily have discovered them if they cared to make anything but the most cursory examination of the rooms.

"The hazing is often done on the Academy campus. Cadets are rolled in barrels along the ground. In the sleeping rooms hazing takes the form of making cadets stand on their heads, go through drill in their night shirts, and submit to being made sandwiches of. This consists in putting a cadet between two mattresses and keeping him there fast while a lot of other cadets sit on him. My son had his ankle sprained and was lamed for two weeks after he had been made a sandwich of.

"It is perfectly ridiculous to say that this sort of folly cannot be stopped. There are only 200 cadets in the Academy and seventy-nine officers, professors, and teachers to look after them—seventy-nine grown men against 200 boys. Able seamen can be called in at any time to add to the number. All that is necessary to crush the evil out is to establish a patrol on the campus to break up the barrel-rolling form of hazing, and the other varieties can be stopped at once by putting night guards in the dormitory halls to prevent cadets from going to the rooms of other cadets. It is apparent to any one that cadets can't haze when they can't reach the room of the cadet they propose to haze. The evil will continue to be weakly toyed with until the newspapers take hold of it and stir the authorities up."

◆

LATE NEWS CONDENSED.

The President has pardoned defaulting Paymaster Major James R. Wasson, of the army.

Hon. Charles James Faulkner, of West Virginia, Minister to France under Buchanan, is dead.

Several persons were slightly injured in a railroad accident near Mansfield, O., Saturday morning.

The defalcation of President Jackson, of the Enterprise Cotton Fractory, at Augusta, Ga., is now known to be $128,000.

Richard Trenke, on trial in Philadelphia for the murder of Mrs. Augusta Quinn, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

The recent destructive fire at Fayette City started in the dry goods store of William Troth instead of the drug stole of Mr. McKay, as first stated.

Teemer was badly distanced in his race with Gaudaur yesterday. Investigation showed that the Pittsburgher's boat was leaking badly, and the referee gave the race to Gaudaur and declared all bets off.

The International Meridian Association held its last session in Washington on Saturday. Greenwich was adopted as the universal initial meridian, as was also the proposition defining the universal day.

Patrick Ford says that a spurious issue of the *Irish World* has been sent out, and that he has begun a criminal suit against the persons alleged to be guilty. He has also begun a civil action, placing the damages at $200,000.

Sheriff Hawkins, of Cincinnati, having made a requisition on the Governor for troops on election day the Governor replied that after he and the Mayor of Cincinnati had exhausted their resources with deputies and special police, they could have the aid of the State militia.

◆

IN OTHER LANDS.

THE rumored capture of General Gordon by the Mahdi is confirmed. He is a close prisoner in the latter's camp.

SIXTEEN persons were killed and twelve fatally injured in a theatre panic in Glasgow on Saturday night, caused by a false alarm of fire.

THE English Ministry has abandoned the Australian Federation bill, in consequence of the opposition displayed by the Assembly of New South Wales.

THE Marquis of Waterford has served notices upon 500 of his Irish tenants to quit their holdings. As the tenants are not in arrears of rent to the Marquis, his motive in serving the notices is an enigma.

PRIME MINISTER FERRY is treating with the British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs for joint action toward Chili, in support of the claims of French and British subjects, growing out of the recent war.

THE subscriptions to the fund to recoup Mr. Wm. O'Brien for the losses he sustained in defraying the expenses of the recent legal proceedings in connection with the Cornwall scandals amount to £7,000, and have been closed in accordacne with his request.

THE French Minister to Morocco threatens reprisals unless the outrages being committed on the Jews, who are French subjects, shall be stopped and the persons injured shall be indemnified. At Fez a number of Jews claiming French protection were scourged for refusing to walk barefooted in the streets.

◆

BURGLARS IN UNIONTOWN.

A Store Robbed of $800 Worth of Goods on Saturday Night.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

UNIONTOWN, PA., November 2.—The dry goods store of John A. Niccolls was robbed last night of goods to the amount of $800. Among the goods taken were two sealskin sacques valued at $500. There was $15 in money in the drawer, but this was not taken. Entrance was gained by forcing open a back window. From tracks noticed near the window it is supposed that the robbery was committed by a man and woman. It is said that a man and woman were seen near the store about 2 o'clock this morning. Some of the goods were found this afternoon by a colored man in the old Methodist graveyard. The house of Mayor Detwiler was also robbed of $40 in money. The robberies were evidently the work of experts.

◆

THE STATE'S MONEYS.

Where It is Deposited and How Much Is of It.

HARRISBURG, November 1.—Exclusive of moneys in the sinking fund there were in the State Treasury to-day the following amounts:

Allegheny National Bank, Pittsburgh	$ 71,562 11
Farmers' Bank, Harrisburg	48,759 68
Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, Philadelphia	46,541 24
Fifth National Bank, Pittsburgh	65,000 00
First National Bank, Harrisburg	98,609 20
First National Bank, Uniontown	115,000 00
First National Bank, Williamsport	10,000 00
Freehold Bank, Pittsburgh	50,000 00
Girard National Bank, Philadelphia	90,000 00
Masonic Bank, Pittsburgh	25,000 00
Merchants' and Manufacturers' National Bank, Pittsburgh	90,000 00
Mechanics' Bank, Harrisburg	60,000 00
National Bank, Middletown	30,000 00
National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburg	25,000 00
Penn Bank, Pittsburgh, (judgment rendered on bonds)	10,000 00
People's Bank, Philadelphia	48,714 94
People's Bank of Fayette County	10,000 00
Advances to committee, checks and cash items, etc	26,521 92
Total amount in general fund	$910,696 09

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Business in All Departments Retarded by Politics.

Fourth Avenue Almost Entirely Deserted After Midday.

In banking circles on Saturday the volume of business done was of very moderate size, and after 11 o'clock all the banking institutions were as deserted as a haunted house. The clerks, with Republican proclivities, hurried the r'daily routine work through in order to witness or take in the daylight parade. Those inclined to favor Democracy were equally as anxious to complete their labors as early as possible so that they might make preparations for the demonstration in the evening. Stock brokers sat sulking in their tents wishing that the great struggle for political supremacy was at an end, so that they could again get down to business once more. The real estate men were equally as despondent, but consoled themselves by the fact that the battle of the ballots on Tuesday would end all trouble.

The only sales reported by stock brokers were a small lot of McTighe Electric Light stock at 45, which is an advance of 2 points over last sales, and 50 shares Mechanics' National Bank stock at 100. The real estate brokers had nothing to report.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Exchanges	$1,137,336 57
Balances	160,843 55
Exchanges for the week	8,461,698 81
Balances for the week	1,368,530 40
Exchanges, daily average	1,410,283 14
Total exchanges to date, 1884	421,764,529 91

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, decrease	$ 40,000
Specie, decrease	952,000
Legals, decrease	116,000
Deposits, increase	256,000
Circulation, increase	65,000
Reserve, increase	911,000

The banks now hold $31,281,000 in excess of the legal requirements.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The following quotations of the Philadelphia closin board yesterday have been furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	51⅝	51¾
Reading Railroad	10⅜	10½
Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo	2⅝	2⅞
Lehigh Valley	59	60
United Co.'s N. J.	193¼	....
Central Trans. Co	36	....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	....	112
P., C. & St. L. bonds	....	117
N. Pacific common	18½	18¾
N. Pacific preferred	43⅜	43¾
Lehigh Navigation	40⅝	40⅞
Philadelphia & Erie	....	13
N. Central R. W	54	....

IN NEW YORK.

A Further Reduction in Passenger Rates Unsettles the Entire List.

NEW YORK, November 2.—Money easy a 1@1½ per cent.

Prime mercantile paper 5@6 per cent.

Sterling Exchange—Bankers' bills weak at 480; demand 483½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments were strong.

3 per cent. bonds	100¾	U. S. new 4s	122
U. S. 4½s	113¼	Pacific 6s of '95	127

STOCKS.

Railways were weak in early dealings, but closed strong.

State securities were steady.

Stocks opened weak and lower. Prices declined ¼@¾ in the general list, and 1⅜ per cent. in Reading, which sold down to 20⅝. The reduction in passenger rates exerted an unfavorable effect on the market. New York Central fell off from 85⅝ to 84⅝. Northwest from 86 to 85⅛. St. Paul from 75⅝ to 74⅞. Delaware and Hudson from 85 to 84⅛. Missouri Pacific from 92¾ to 92⅛, and Union Pacific from 54 to 53⅝. Near midday the market began to improve, and subsequently there was an advance of ¼ to 1⅛ per cent. Union Pacific, St. Paul and Lake Shore were features in the upward movement. Northwestern rose 1 to 86⅛, St. Paul 1⅛ to 76⅛, Lackawanna ⅞ to 104⅛, Lake Shore 1⅛ to 66⅝, New York Central 1 to 85⅝, Union Pacific 1⅛ to 54⅜, and Western Union 1⅛ to 60⅝. The market closed strong at the highest figures of the day. Compared with last night, closing prices are ⅛ to ¾ per cent. higher, except for Missouri Pacific, Erie and Reading, which are ⅛ to 1 per cent. lower.

TRANSACTIONS

to-day aggregated 111,000 shares, among which were 12,000 Lake Shore, 19,000 Northwestern, 15,000 New York Central, 29,000 St. Paul.

Following were the closing quotations:

Central Pac. 1sts	110	Louisville & Nash.	25
Erie 2ds	51⅝	Louisville & N. A.	10
Lehigh & Wilkes*	93	M. & C. 1st pref.	10
La. consols	71	Do. 2ds	5
Missouri 6s	103	M. & Charles	26
St. Joe	108	Michigan Central	53
St. P. & S. C. 1sts*	116½	M. & St. L.	11½
Tennessee 6s, old	39	Do. preferred	25
Tennessee 6s, new	38	Missouri Pacific	92¼
Tex. Pac. L. G.	33	Mobile & Ohio	8
Do. Rio Grande	44	Morris & Essex off.	122
Union Pacific 1sts	111¼	Nashville & Chat*	38
Do. Land Grant	105½	N. J. Central	41
Do Sinking fund	112	N. & W. pref	20
Virginia 6s	37	Northern Pacific	18¼
Do. consols ex	38	Do. preferred	43
Do. deferred	4	C. & Northw'n	86⅝
Adams Express	130	Do. preferred	125½
Allegheny Central	3½	New York Central	85⅝
A. & T. Haute	....	Ohio Central	2⅝
Do. preferred	75	Ohio & Miss	16
American Express	92½	Do. preferred	45
B. C. R. & N.	60	Ont. & Western	11½
Canada Pacific	44¼	Ore. Navigation	67
Canada Southern	29	Ore. Transcon	12¾
Central Pacific	38	Ore. Imp	15
Ches & Ohio	6	Pacific Mail	52⅝
Do. preferred, 1st	11	Panama	98
Do. 2ds	7	Peoria D & E	13
Chicago & Alton	126	Pittsburgh	39½
Do preferred	146	Pullman P C†	10⅝
C. B. & Q	17⅜	Reading	21⅞
C., St. L. & N. O.	82	Rock Island	101½
C., St. L. & P	7	C., St. L. & San F.	21
Do. preferred	16⅛	Do. preferred	39
C. S. & C.	23	Do. 1st pref.	85
Cleveland Col	34	C. M. & St. P.	76
Del. & Hudson	84½	Do. preferred	104
Del., Lack. & W	104	St. P., M. & M.	79⅛
Den. & Rio G	8⅜	St. P. & Omaha	28⅝
Erie	13¼	Do. preferred	86⅞
Do. preferred	27	Texas Pacific	9⅝
East Tennessee	4¼	Union Pacific	54⅜
Do. preferred	6⅛	U. S. Express	52
Fort Wayne	125	W., St. L & Pac	4⅞
Hannibal & St. J	38⅝	Do. preferred	10⅝
Do. preferred*	88⅝	Wells & Fargo Ex.	106
Harlem	185	Western Union T.	60⅝
Houston & Texas	32	Homestake	9½
Illinois Central	13½	Ontario	19½
Ind., B. & West	13⅜	Quicksilver	3
Kansas & Texas	16⅜	Do. preferred	30
L. E. & W	11	Sutro	13
Lake Shore	66⅝		

*Asked. †Ex-div.

MINING SHARES.

There was a fair business in mining stocks today and prices were steady to firm. Sales included Bassic at 3.50; Bulwer, .50 regular, and .35, seller .60; Colorado Central, .65; Central Arizona, .20; Albion, .15; Consolidated Pacific, .90; Horn Silver, 5⅜@5⅝; State Lines, 2 and 3 at .02; Dunkin, .21; Oriental and Miller, .09; Sutro Tunnel, .13; Robinson, .38@40; North Belle Isle, .30; Eureka, 3.30; Union Cosonlidated, .80, and Standard, .50.

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Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, November 1.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Old Colony	43⅜	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	08⅛
Calumet & H.	135	A. & T. R. R.	68⅞
Franklin	6	Boston & Albany	65½
Quincy	30	Boston & Maine	162
Osceola	8¼	C., B. & Q.	118
Water Power	2¼	Eastern R. R.	39
Boston Land	5	F. & P. M.	15¾
A. & T. R. R. 1st 7s	119	L. R. & Ft. S.	19
De Land g't 7s	118	N. Y. & N. E.	10½

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San Francisco Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 1.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Alta	40	Martin White	40
Best & Belcher	1⅝	Mexican	90
Bodie Cons	2¼	Navajo	3⅜
Chollar	2	Ophir	76
Con. Pacific	90	Potosi	1
Crown Point	95	Savage	1¼
Gould & Curry	95	Sierra Nevada	90
Hale & Norcross	3⅛	Union Cons	75

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, November 2.—Holiday in Stock Exchange. Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day £35,000. Turpentine 22s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, December 1.—Cotton in good demand and prices unchanged: sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales; American, 8,100 bales. Breadstuffs dull and depressed. Wheat—California No. 1 6s 8d@6s 10d; red western winter 6s 1d@6s 4d. American lard 37s 9d. Bacon—Short clear nominal.

Turpentine.

NEW YORK, November 1.—Turpentine firm at 30c.

THE OIL MARKET.

It is Both Weak and Strong—The Well News.

The oil market on Saturday was weak during the morning, and broke from 71⅝ cents, the opening figure, to 69⅝ cents. Shortly afterward, however, a stronger feeling prevailed, and the price of oil moved up to 71⅜ cents, but soon reacted to 70⅜ cents on heavy selling. During the last fifteen minutes of trading a bull movement was inaugurated, and the market suddenly became strong and buoyant, the price jumping from 70⅜ cents to 73 cents during that time, and closed at that price.

There was nothing of importance received from the field, and the market was entirely a minipulated one. Phillips No. 1 was shot and showed a slight improvement. The other wells show the following hourly production: Armstrong, 203; Conners, 70; Christie, 37; Phillips No. 1, 11; Phillips No. 2, 30, and Fisher No. 11, 30 barrels.

RECORD OF THE WEEK.

Time.	Ope'g.	High.	Low.	Clos'g.	Sales.
Monday	$ 81¼	82	$ 72⅝	$ 73	4,118,000
Tuesday	70	70	65	68⅞	4,193,000
W'dn'sd'y	69⅞	72⅞	67	72	5,207,000
Thursday	72	75	72	72⅞	4,736,000
Friday	73⅝	74¼	71¾	72	3,204,000
Saturday	71⅝	73⅛	69⅝	73	2,332,000

Total sales for the week, 21,790,000 barrels: sales last week, 27,471,000 barrels.

Messrs. Dilworth, Ogden & Hill, brokers, furnish THE POST the following quotations at the Petroleum Exchange:

Opening	71⅝c	Lowest	69⅝c
Highest	73⅛c	Close	73c

	Barrels.
Charters	46,196
Average charters	38,120
Shipments	89,130
Average shipments	79,914
Runs	102,628
Average runs	61,449
Exchange stock, $500 bid.	
Clearances	2,160,000
New York refined, 7⅜c.	

HOME TRADE.

Refined, 110 deg	7⅛@ 7⅜c
Headlight, 150 deg	9 @ 9⅛c
Ohio test oil, 120 deg., flash	8⅝@ 9 c
Elaine, jobber's prices	15⅛@ c

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MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

As Wired From All Parts of the Country to The Post.

Chicago — NOVEMBER 1. — FLOUR — Dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Quiet and steady; opened steady, advanced ⅛c, fluctuated and closed ⅛c over yesterday; sales ranged: November 74½@74⅝c, closed at 74½@74¾c; December 76@76⅝c, closed at 76⅛c; January 76⅞@77¼c, closed at 76⅞c; May 83⅞@84⅛c, closed at 83⅞@83⅞c; No. 2 Chicago spring 74½@74⅝c; No. 3 60⅝@60⅝c; No. 2 red 75¾c; No. 3 red 64c.

CORN—Quiet and steady; November closed a shade lower; other futures a shade higher than yesterday; cash 41⅜@41½c; November 41⅜@42⅛c, closed at 41½c; December 39⅜@39⅝c, closed at 39⅛@39⅜c; the year 39@39⅝c, closed at 39⅛@39⅜c; May 39⅝@39⅞c, closed at 39⅜c.

OATS—Steady: cash 25⅛@25¼c; November 25⅛@25⅜c, closed at 25⅛c; December 25⅛@25⅝c, closed at 25⅝c; May 29⅛@29⅜c, closed at 29⅛c.

RYE—Dull at 49½c.

BARLEY—Dull at 60c.

FLAXSEED—Weak at $1 32.

PORK—Firmer and 5@10c higher; cash $13 25@13 50 for new; the year $11 52½@11 55c; January $11 52½@11 65, closed at $11 55@11 57½c.

LARD—In fair demand and advanced 5@7½c; cash 6 90@7.00c; November 6.82½@6.92½c, closed at 6.85@6.87½c; December 6.80@6.9[illegible]c, closed at 6.85c; January 6.90@6.97½c, closed at 6.90@6 92½c.

BULKMEATS—In fair demand: shoulders 6.25@6.35c; short rib 7.00@7.25c, according to age; short clear 7.75@7.80c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 174,000 bushels; corn, 94,000 bushels; oats, 108,000 bushels; rye, 14,000 bushels; barley, 43,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 16,000 barrels; wheat, 79,000 bushels; corn, 25,000 bushels; oats, 123,000 bushels; rye, 4,000 bushels; barley, 19,000 bushels.

FREIGHTS—Corn to Buffalo 1¾@1⅞c.

BUTTER—On Produce Exchange quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Weak at 23c.

New York—NOVEMBER 1.—Flour dull; receipts, 23,000 barrels; exports, 8,000 barrels; Minnesota patent process $5 40@5 75. Wheat—Spot grades ¼@½c lower and dull; options weak; receipts, 107,500 bushels; exports, 168,000 bushels; No. 2 spring 83½c; No. 2 hard Duluth, c. i. f., 82c; ungraded red 60@86½c; No. 3 red steamer 65c; No. 2 red 85⅛@86c; ungraded white 84c; No. 2 red November, sales of 408,000 bushels at 83⅞@84⅛c, closing at 84c; December, sales of 568,000 bushels at 85⅜@86⅛c, closing at 85⅞c; January, sales of 312,000 bushels at 87⅜@88c, closing at 86⅞c; February, sales of 104,000 bushels at 89⅜@90c, closing at 89⅞c; March, sales of 32,000 bushels 91⅜@91⅞c, closing at 91⅞c; April, sales of 16,000 bushels at 93⅜@93½c, closing at 93⅜c; May, sales of 176,000 bushels at 94⅜@95⅛c, closing at 94⅞c. Corn—Spot lots ¼@½c higher and moderately active: receipts, 62,000 bushels; exports, none; ungraded 52@54½c; No. 3 52¼@53c; No. 2, 53⅝@55¼c; ungraded yellow 53@53½c, No. 2 November 52½@52⅞c, closing at 52⅝c; December, 49⅞@50⅜c, closing at 50c; January 47⅝@47⅞c, closing at 47⅞c; May 48⅛c. Oats steady; receipts, 76,000 bushels; western mixed, 32@33c; white western 34@36c. Hay firm and fairly active at 75c. Hops quiet and steady. Coffee—Spot fair; Rio quiet and steady; options 15@20 points higher; sales of 10,250 bags; November 7.70@7.90c; December 7.90@8.05c; January 8 05@8.10c; February 8.15@8.20c; March 8.20@8.30c; April 8.3@8 35c. Sugar quiet; confectioners' A, 6⅛c; granulated 6¼@6⅜c. Molasses quiet and firm. Rice steady and moderately active. Petroleum firm; United 73⅛c. Rosin firm. Tallow firm. Eggs—Western fresh quiet but steady. Pork dull and drooping; new mess $16 50. Beef quiet and steady. Lard weak; western steam, spot, 7.40c; November 7.25@7.30c; December 7.19@7.23c; January 7.23@7.28c; February 7.30@7.34c. Butter quiet and steady; Cheese dull and barely steady. Lead dull; common $3 65. Others unchanged.

Milwaukee—NOVEMBER 1.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat firm; No. 2 Milwaukee 73c; November 73c; December 74⅞c; January 76⅛c. Corn firmer; rejected 43c. Oats easier; No. 2 white 27⅝@28½c. Rye nominal and unchanged. Barley lower; No. 2 spring 53⅝@54⅛c; No. 3 extra 44⅛@45c. Provisions dull. Mess pork $15 00 cash and November; $11 55 the year. Lard—Prime steam, 6.92c cash and November; 6 97c January. Live hogs lower at $4 15@4 75. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese quiet; best new cream 11⅛@12⅛c. Eggs firm at 21@22c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 3⅛c. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 110,000 bushels; barley, 25,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 15,000 barrels; wheat, 22,000 bushels; barley, 12,000 bushels.

Toledo—SEPTEMBER 1.—Wheat steady; No. 2 red, cash and November 70⅛c asked; December 72⅛c; January 74c bid; February 75⅛c; May 81⅛c; No. 2 soft 82@84c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 cash and November 42c; the year 38⅛c; January 37⅛c. Oats firmer; No. 2 cash and November 27⅛c; the year 27c. Cloverseed dull; prime $4 70. Receipts—Wheat, 86,000 bushels; corn, 151 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 44,000 bushels; corn, 1,000 bushels.

Cincinnati—SEPTEMBER 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No. 2 red 77c; receipts, 6,530 bushels; shipments, 3,000 bushels. Corn dull; No. 2 44⅛c. Oats firm at 27⅛c. Rye quiet at 54@54½c. Barley steady and in good demand at 71@72c. Pork dull at $14 00. Lard dull at 7.00c. Bulkmeats and bacon dull and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 11. Butter dull; extra creamery unchanged; fancy dairy 20@22c. Eggs firmer at 19@19½c. Cheese firm and unchanged.

Baltimore — NOVEMBER 1.—Flour steady and quiet. Wheat—Western firmer and quiet; No. 2 winter red spot 81⅛@81⅜c; November 81⅝c bid; December 82⅝@83⅛c; January 85⅛@85⅝c. February 87¼@87⅝c.

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
SATURDAY, November 1, 1884.

Cattle—Cattle market nothing doing; all through consignments. Receipts, 637 head; shipments, 114 head.

Hogs—Hog market dull and lower. Receipts, 7,000 head; shipments, 6,500 head. Philadelphias, $4 60@4 80; best Baltimores $4 50@4 65; best Yorkers, $4 30@4 50.

Sheep—Sheep market nothing doing. Receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 2,600 head.

Chicago—NOVEMBER 1.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Live hogs—Receipts 12,000 head; shipments 4,000 head; market dull and a shade lower; rough packing $4 10@4 55; packing and shipping $4 60@4 90; light $4 10@4 75; skips and grassers $3 50@4 25.

Cattle—Receipts 3,500 head; shipments 2,500 head; market active and firm; export grades $6 25@6 75; good to choice shipping $5 50@6 15; Texans $3 40@4 00.

Sheep—Receipts 400 head; shipments 200 head; market steady; inferior to fair $2 40@3 00; fair to good $3 10@3 75; choice sheep and lambs $4 00@4 60.

Kansas City—NOVEMBER 1.—The *Live Stock Journal* reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 3,000 head; market steady at yesterday's prices.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,900 head; market weaker and 10c lower; lots of 225 to 315 pounds $4 35@4 60, mainly $4 40@4 50.

Sheep—Receipts, 114 head; market nominally unchanged.

St. Louis—NOVEMBER 1.—Cattle—Receipts, 600 head; shipments, 1,100 head; supply very light and only local trade done at previous prices.

Sheep—Receipts 200 head shipments 2,300 head; no supply and nothing done.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

—Experiments by De Champ, of Paris, show that man is more sensitive to morphine than is any other animal. A dog can take five and a monkey fifty times as much, in proportion to their respective weights, as a human being.

—A Swiss mountaineer has made a bet with a wealthy Englishman that he can make the tour of Europe on foot, visiting every separate country, inside of twelve months, to start on January 2, 1885. The wages is for £1,000, with expenses.

—An isolated mountain termed Jebel Naiba, about 25,000 feet high, situated near Bona, in Algeria, is found to be rapidly decreasing in hight, and around its base a considerable cavity has formed. The whole mass of the mountain is evidently sinking.

—The microscope reveals that there are more than 4,000 muscles in the caterpillar and that the eye of a drone contains 1,000 mirrors. There are spiders as small as a grain of sand and they spin a thread so fine that it would require 400 of them to equal the size of a single hair.

—The Georgia papers report that sharpers are going over the track of Sherman's march to the sea, gulling farmers into the belief that the Government is going to pay for the damage done at that time, and collecting fees in advance for services to be rendered in putting through claims.

—Bayard Taylor once stated to a friend, according to a biography of the poet and traveler, just published, that he had no kindness shown him when he was a young man struggling for literary recognition; that he had to hew his own way through obstacles and discouragements. He began as a drudging reporter in New York.

—The London aldermen have deposed from his office Bartholomew Binns, who succeeded Marwood as city hangman. Mr. Binns was drunk at one execution, was found traveling in a railroad carriage in a class superior to that for which he had a ticket, and was generally felt to be unworthy of his official position.

—An old reporter writes: "When I was much younger than I am now I was sent to ask questions of the late Com. Vanderbilt, and I remarked apologetically to him 'I'm afraid I am prying too much into your private business' 'Never you mind my half of this job, young man' the blunt old veteran replied, 'I am not going to say anything to you that I don't want to.'"

—Bosworth Park, the Leicestershire estate of Sir Beaumont Dixie, is in the market. It is advertised as containing 3,000 acres of land in the country hunted by the Atherstone hounds, and furnishing an income of £6,000 a year. The prologue to the sale states that the estate contains "King Dick's clump, where Richard III. hoisted his standard on the morning of the battle of Bosworth Field."

—It is stated that Dr. Sir W. Gull recently received $5,000 each for two visits to Pau, and $7,500 for going to Perthshire and remaining a week with a patient. But the highest record—made in 1786 by Dr. Dinesdale—has yet to be beaten. For inoculating the Empress Catharine and her son at St. Petersburg, he received $60,000 in cash, a life pension of $2,500, and the rank of Baron.

—Even earthquakes would appear to have some good qualities for those who know and study them. In a report to the British Association, Prof. Milne, of Japan, the well known sesmologist, plaintively states that "the last season was a comparatively poor one, there being only fifty-seven earthquake shocks between May, 1881, and May, 1882, as compared with eighty which were felt during the corresponding period of the previous year."

—King Kalakaua is said to be a close student, spending the greater part of his time in his library reading and writing. On all matters of Hawaiian history he is an authority. He traces his descent from some one of the great chiefs of Hawaii, whose story is the most poetic and remarkable in the whole range of Hawaiian lore. The Queen is also of a [illegible] nature, and is much beloved for [illegible] extensive charities and kindly disposition.

—A new development of telegraphy has been instituted by Michela in Italy. He has constructed a machine by which signs corresponding to various sounds can be telegraphed. Thus we have practically a telegraphic shorthand to which the name "steno-telegraphy" is given. Michela's apparatus has now been in regular use for some period in telegraphing the debates of the Italian Senate, and it is claimed that by this method 10,000 words can be transmitted per hour.

—Mr. William Maitland, who was a claimant some three or four years since at Albany to the Leake estate, is the most likely to be the successor to the Earldom of Lauderdale of the several claimants. Mr. Maitland's sons, under the name of Mansell, were formerly lessees of the Lyceum, Mr. Irving's theatre now, and produced there Herve's *Chilperic*, with the famous composer in the title role, by which $100,000 was realized. Subsequently the eldest son, William, opened the Lyceum, New York, in 1873 and made a failure. Richard Mansell is styled in London "Father of Opera Bouffe."

—At the Northport campground in Waldo county, Me., in 1840, persons present saw a meteorite fall into the water near the camp. As it fell it burst into fragments, or that was the conclusion drawn by those who witnessed its descent. Search was made at the time for fragments, but none were then found, the tide at all times covering the spot where the meteorite struck the water. Several years ago one who witnessed the fall again made a search and discovered some small fragments. More recently quite a large mass was recovered, which has been sent to Professor F. C. Robinson, of Bowdoin College, who will analyze it.

—A reporter was sent to interview a Western statesman on a political question. The result was a coherent and reasonable quarter of a column. The next mail brought an indignant complaint that the man had not been fully or accurately reported. "Add to what you wrote all tha you didn't write," said the editor severely. The reporter sat down and made this addendum:—"Having thus expressed himself, Mr —— mistook the nearly-emptied bottle of claret (which had been a constituent of his dinner) for Worcestershire sauce, squirted the sour remnant on his steak, salted it with sugar, picked up the corner of his coat-tail for a napkin and wiped his mouth with it, and finally cautioned me that he knew by gord wash he wash talking about, that he washn't no chump in politics s'help him goodnesh, and he bring shuit for damages if he wash misreported. Seven hiccoughs are also neccessary for entire accuracy."

—The death of Mme. Cailhava, a lady whose attempt to discover hidden treasures in the Church of St. Denis raised a laugh some time ago against the French authorities who authorized her explorations, has just been announced. She had come to believe, on the strength of a dream, that vast treasures were buried somewhere in the crypt of the ancient cathedral, and she professed to be able to discover the exact spot by means of a magic wand in her possession. The excavations which she proposed were authorized by the French authorities. Mme. Cailhava went to work with a will, and in a short time she had seriously imperiled a portion of the foundation of the building without discovering anything. The Dean of the Chapter at length interfered, and the silly proceedings of the sorceress were put an end to; but not till a great deal of money had been spent, and a good deal of mischief had been done.

The finest sport in Ceylon is elk hunting on the hills, which are 5,000 to 7,000 feet above the sea level. The hounds are a mixed pack, comprising four or five couple of English fox hounds, three couple of mixed breed and some "seizers," viz: a thoroughbred Scotch deer hound, a strong gray hound, perhaps a kangaroo hound, and crosses of these breeds with mastiff and blood hound. After an elk has been found the run is very fast, and it is generally impossible to keep near up with the hounds. Occasionally one of these is snapped up by a leopard lurking on the hillside. When at last the elk comes to bay, it is generally in a strong flowing water course, and the seizers then rush in aided by the hunting men, whose only weapon appears to be the knife, with which the quarry is stabbed as he faces his four-legged foes. The elk weighs sometimes as much as twenty-eight stone clear, and is a pleasant reward for a run which lasts usually two hours or more.

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He Left for Pittsburgh.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

YOUNGSTOWN, O., November 2.—Last September Charles Helb, of Cincinnati, came here representing himself as an iron broker. By a reckless exhibit of some money, many checks and contracts he led people to believe him wealthy and highly connected. He had several deals in iron with manufacturers here, and there are now five cars of iron consigned to him in this vicinity. Over a week ago he left for Pittsburg, promising to return in a few days. His non-appearance and continued silence created suspicion, and it has just come to light he is over $500 in debt in small sums in this city. He owes hotels, liverymen, telegraph companies, and is considerably in arrears to the various railroads for freight. Yesterday the creditors levied on the loaded cars of iron, which are valued at $1,500. Before leaving here he gave several checks and two notes, all worthless.

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McCaffrey Challenges Sullivan.

NEW YORK, November 2.—Dominick McCaffrey has challenged Sullivan to fight him according to the regular rules of the London prize ring for from $1,000 to $2,500 a side, in four to six months from signing articles, the fight to take place in Colorado or within 250 miles of Kansas City, where there is no likelihood of magisterial interference. If Sullivan refuses to meet him, he says he shall consider himself fully justified in claiming the title of champion from a man who fears to contend with him for it. McCaffrey, through his backer, William P. Corney, of Philadelphia, puts up $500 with Mr. Richard K. Fox with a view to a match.

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A Mysterious Find.

Officer Jackson while returning from duty on the South Side early yesterday morning, found a quantity of clothing on the Pittsburgh side of the Monongahela river near the first lock. Among the articles discovered were a pair of cashmere pants, a brown stiff hat, buttoned shoes and long stockings and a gray barred flannel shirt. There is an enclosure around the dam where the clothing was found. The officer made a careful examination of the place, but could find no traces of a struggle. It is supposed that the articles belong to some person who committed suicide by jumping into the river.

A Fatal Fall.

Patrick Wallace, while returning to his home in the Twenty-third ward, early yesterday morning, fell through a trestle work of the Junction railroad, near Greenfield avenue, and was killed instantly. Wallace was a puddler's helper in one of the South Side mills, and lived but a short distance from where he met his death. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

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Died From Excessive Alcoholism.

Lizzie Price, a colored woman about thirty-two years old, was yesterday morning found lying dead on the floor of her room at Mrs. Spelker's place, 102 Water street. Two colored men named Jones and White, occupied the same room, but walked out together without discovering the corpse. Natural causes was the verdict.

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—Seth Cook, of Rathboneville, New York, who will be one-hundred and three in January next, started on Thursday last to Cowanesque Valley, expecting to meet his son. When he reached there he ascertained that his son was at Gaines, seventeen miles away. Rather than wait till night for a train he started on foot and made the entire distance in six hours, arriving in good condition.

Skin Diseases—"Swayne's Ointment."

"*Swayne's Ointment*" cures Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Sores, Pimples, Eczema, all Itchy Skin Eruptions, *no matter how obstinate or long standing*

◆

—King Kalakaua, of Hawaii, is said to spend most of his time in his study "devoted to reading and writing," and his friends are quite confident that he will yet acquire those accomplishments.

As a cure for Sore Throat and Coughs, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" have been thoroughly tested, and maintain their good reputation.

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—From 1868 to 1883 the lottery players turned into the Royal Italian Treasury $275,000,000. Count Cavour used to call the lottery the "tax on fools."

IT CURES WHEN ALL OTHER MEDICINES FAIL, as it acts DIRECTLY and AT ONCE on the KIDNEYS, LIVER and BOWELS, restoring them to a healthy action. It is a safe, sure and speedy cure and hundreds have been cured by it when physicians and friends had given them up to die.

IT IS BOTH A "SAFE CURE" and a "SPECIFIC."

It CURES all Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver, Bladder and Urinary Organs; Dropsy, Gravel, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Nervous Diseases, Excesses, Female Weaknesses, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Piles, Pains in the Back, Loins, or Side, Retention or Non-Retention of Urine.

$1.25 AT DRUGGISTS.

TAKE NO OTHER.

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet of Solid Testimonials of Absolute Cures.

HUNT'S REMEDY CO.,
6 Providence, R. I.

HELD IN PERSON.

A Manufacturing Company Agains an Insurance Agent—Court Notes.

The N. U. Walker Clay Manufacturin Company commenced suit Saturda against J. W. Arrott, insurance agent, to re cover $47,000 damages for a loss sustaine by reason of a fire at the plaintiff's estab lishment. Plaintiff alleges it placed ir surance with Mr. Arrott September 1 1884, for the sum named at his solicitation and that he failed to have policies issue to cover the entire loss before its build ings were burned, and is therefore pe sonally liable, as the insurance woul have been placed elsewhere but for hi agreement.

Court Notes.

The County Register granted thirty-si letters testamentary and thirty-ei letters of administration during the mo of October.

The appeal of B. S. Hays and the app J. Charles Dicken were argued in the preme Court Saturday.

Booth & Flinn vs. the Second Aven Passenger Railway Company, an act to recover $484 42 for work and la done, is the title of a suit commenced Common Pleas Court No. 2 Saturday.

The arbitrators in the case of Willia Shrader vs. S. O. Rhodes, have award the plaintiff $1,700.

John Du Bois has sued the Monongahe Navigation Company to recover $19, for the construction of the Dubois sch at Lock No. 1.

Robert Watson and wife have su Spencer, McKay & Company, to reco a $14,000 promissory note.

Judge Over made an order Saturd discharging R. E. Sellers from the gua dianship of the Brown minors, and dire ing him to file an account within ten da

S. T. Meller, the employment age was released from the Workhouse Judge White Saturday, on bail, for a he ing on a writ of habeas corpus.

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RAL FOREIGN NEWS.

ce of Bread the Question of the Hour in France.

s, October 30.—Both in Paris and the price of bread is the question of ur. It is not only that there are umbers of people out of work want- ead, but the price of bread is said to duly high. The law of 1791, giving ipalities the right of fixing the price ead, has never to this day been re- d, and the Minister of Agriculture ust issued a circular to the prefects ng for a return of all places where the is taken advantage of, and of the cur- prices fixed accordingly. Meanwhile, yons, the municipality have abolished fixed price decided on some time back, the bakers have agreed to reduce their es during the industrial crisis. House- d bread is to be 32 centimes the kilo. out 6½d the quartern loaf,) and white ad 40 centimes. In Paris, where meet- gs are being held to consider the bread estion, the law of 1791 finds little favor, nd people are talking rather of the ollectivist plan of municipal bakeries.

TREATY OF COMMERCE.

Madrid, October 31.—The meeting of the abinet Council yesterday was presided ver by King Alfonso. Senor Elduayer inister of Foreign Affairs, submitted for onsideration the conditions agreed upon tween the United States Minister, Fos- r. and Senor Albacete, Spanish Commis- oner, for the special treaty of commerce ith America. This treaty would be the tarting point for a new colonial and tariff olicy in the Spanish West Indies. It ould open the Castilian colonies to merican competition against Spanish nports, but it would also admit Cuba and orto Rico into the Zollverein which merica is gradually forming with lexico and the other Spanish speaking ountries around the Gulf of Mexico and Central America on the basis of re- procal concessions and discriminating ities.

It would exclude European competition, anada, the British West Indies and the entral American republics will receive e same advantages. The special Hispano- American convention stipulates that its dvantages shall apply only to trade be- ween the United States, Cuba and Porto ico, which is carried on under the Amer- an and Spanish flag respectively. By e terms, America will admit sugars, olasses and raw tobacco free of all duty nd the duty on other articles imported om the West Indies will be reduced. ain will place American flour and als imported into its colonies upon the e footing as those imported from Spain will make a large reduction in duties cattle, salt, fresh fish and all but very w American manufactured goods. ain will also suppress the consular nnage duties which are now levied at merican ports and promises further to re- rm the custom house, harbor and sani- ry regulations and fines in her colonies. Only a strong Government like that of nor Canovas Del Castilla, with docile ajorities in both House of Parliament, uld venture to attempt such a departure om the prevailing Castilian ideas of lonial policy and from the old system of otective tariff. The convention will ely meet with much opposition in the ortes.

ARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

London, October 30.—In the House of mmons to-day, Gladstone said the ad- nce on Khartoum would have been de earlier had it been possible. A tion granting precedence over all other siness to the Franchise bill was adopted thout debate. Sir Thomas Brassey, cretary to the Admiralty, said two gun- ats had been ordered to protect the Brit- fisheries in the North Sea. Lord Ran- ph Churchill made an amendment to e address in reply to the Queen's speech, which he gave notice Tuesday. This sures the Right Hon. Joseph Cham- lain, President of the Board of Trade, inciting by his speeches interference th the freedom of political discusion d justifying riot and disorders." In king the motion Lord Randolph arged Chamberlain with moral and ect complicity in the recent Aston ts which made things uncomfortable his lordship.

KHARTOUM BESIEGED.

airo, October 31.—The Government received trustworthy advices to the ect that on September 28 there were ,000 rebels surrounding Khartoum and t active preparations were being made attack the place. No official informa- n has been received confirmatory of the ive reports that Khartoum has fallen o the hands of the rebels, but the above vices cause much uneasiness in Gov- ment circles, and every effort is being de to obtain further news from General rdon.

THE FRENCH IN CHINA

aris, October 31.—Chinese advices, Shanghai, state that despite the ckade, two steamers landed Chinese ops and war munitions at Tai-War on Southwest coast of Formosa. The inese fleet, anchored in the river Yang- , has been ordered to Formosa to suc- the Chinese Commander Liu. The ench man-of-war Triumphante, has led from Saigon (Cochin China) for lung to join Admiral Courbet's fleet.

LADSTONE A SPIRITUALIST.

ondon, October 31.—Mr. Gladstone at- ded a spiritual seance, at which only r noble ladies were allowed to be sent. Mr. Gladstone asked a number questions on current events and was rtled at the accuracy of the answers ich were written on a slate securely ked so as to prevent its being tampered th. Mr. Gladstone, it is said, has since pressed his belief in the existence of known forces.

THE CHINESE DEFEATED.

aris, October 30.—An official dispatch m General Briere de Lisle, dated noi, October 29, says the garrison of yen Quan repulsed several attacks of Chinese on the 14th and 19th inst., hout loss. The Governors of Yunhan Liouveire Phoc have only four usand men on the Upper Red river. Chinese are before Kept Chu. "Our col- ns", he says, "are scouring the country r Yew, and I am doing my best to sup- ss piracy."

IN OTHER LANDS.

he Congo conference meets in Berlin vember 15.

hips leaving Marseilles are now given an bills of health.

he Bank of England has advanced its e to four per cent.

he Diet of Croatia has passed a bill spending trial by jury for press offenses.

he Russian police believe DeGaieff, assassin of Colonel Sudekin, is in erica.

he Paris *Telegraph* states that Prime nister Ferry has accepted England's r to mediate between China and France.

he result of the election for the Second amber of the States General of Holland ws a gain in the strength of the Lib- l Union.

ary Figner, recently sentenced to th for political offenses, and whose tence was commuted to banishment to eria, is dying of consumption.

he mill spinners of Dundee have resolved to reduce the wages of operatives five per cent. in consequence of the depression in trade. Thousands of workmen are unemployed. The municipal authorities are devising work for their relief.

The Radical members of Parliament are combining to oppose the government compromise with the Lords, also to oppose the Government so as to bring the existing difficulty to an end by the creation of liberal Peers. The aim of the Radicals is to widen the present breach and maintaining the agitation for the abolition of the House of Lords.

The election returns for members of the German Reichstag so far give the results in 201 districts. Second ballots will be taken in 54 districts. The Conservatives are successful in 95 districts; the Centre in 44; National Liberals in 29; German Liberals in 14; Alsatians in 5; Socialist-Democrats in 8; Poles in 6; Guelph in 3 and Peoples' Party in 9.

THE CAUSE OF A DISASTER.

Where the Blame for the Youngstown Horror is Believed to Lie.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

Uniontown, Pa., October 30.—The jury empanneled to hold an inquest on the bodies of the victims of the Youngstown disaster, met in the Court House to-day to inquire into the causes which led to the explosion. There was a large audience present, and a deep interest was manifested in the progress of the investigation. John F. Flannery, Secretary of the Miners' State Association, was an attentive listener to the proceedings. Thirteen witnesses were examined. The general run of the testimony was to the effect that if the trap door between the sixth flat and parallel air course had been closed, as it should have been, the explosion would not have occurred. The principal witnesses were Charles Connor, who has had ten years experience as a mining boss, and Mine Inspector Steiner. Their theory in regard to the explosion was that the trap door had been left open, and this allowed the gas to generate in the sixth flat, and when the door was closed the air forced the gas through the parallel air course until it came in contact with hauler Minard's lamp and caused the explosion. On the other hand, Jas. Cole, who has charge of the mine, stated that there had been a heavy fall of slate in the old workings above No. 5 flat, where the ribs had all been drawn, and the gas was forced down until it was ignited by Van Sickles' open light. The witnesses generally agreed that there was an ample supply of air if it had been properly applied.

After hearing the testimony the inquest adjourned until to-morrow evening at 6 o'clock, when they will decide upon a verdict. There is apparently a very bitter feeling existing among the miners against the company, and it is indicated that a number of suits for damages will be brought by relatives of the deceased miners.

AFTER LONG YEARS.

A Young Girl's Sudden and Mysterious Disappearance is Solved.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

Bellaire, O., October 31.—Some days ago a local paper published the fact that the bones of a human being had been found among the rocks of a stone quarry on the farm of a Mrs. Darragh, a few miles west of this city, and the publication has brought to light an interesting story. It seems that about twenty years ago a young lady named Margaret Porter lived with a farmer named Jacob Long, residing two miles from this city. Becoming dissatisfied, she came to Bellaire, but afterward revisited Mr. Long's. One day she started on foot for the house of her former employer, but never reached it, and all efforts to find her proved unavailing. This story has been revived by the finding of the skeleton, and Harrison Porter, an aged gentlemen, father of the long missing girl, is of the opinion the bones are those of his daughter. It is supposed the girl fell over the quarry, and was either killed, or being unable to escape because of injuries, starved to death.

A JUDGE DECLINES TO INTERFERE

In a Dispute Between State and Federal Authorities.

New Orleans, October 31.—Judge Pardee, of the United States Circuit Court, to-day heard argument on the petition of the United States Supervisor of Elections, George L. Norton, that State Register Brewster "show cause why 1,225 names of illegal, dead and other disfranchised voters, found on the registration rolls, should not be erased and cancelled." The judge, in deciding the case, said: "So far as this matter is concerned, I do not know of any statue that confers jurisdiction to this court outside of what the court has to guard in the interests of the United States Supervisors of election and other Federal officers. Under the acts of 1875 the civil courts should have jurisdiction. If there was reference in this case to any direct statue of the United States, this court might be of competent jurisdiction, but this is a matter upon which this court cannot pass. The motion that the State Register show cause why these names should not be stricken off is denied."

BURNING OF THE MAASDAM.

All the Passengers Escape Without the Slightest Injury.

New York, October 31.—The German steamer Rhein, which arrived here to-day from Bremen, reports that on October 24, at 7 o'clock in the evening, latitude 49, 38, longitude 27, 41, she fell in with the Dutch steamer Maasdam, from Rotterdam for New York, which was all ablaze. The Rhein took from her boats passengers and crew numbering 186 in all, and brought them to this port. Captain Vanderzee, of the Maasdam, makes the following statement: "We left Rotterdam October 18, with 8 cabin and 133 steerage passengers and a crew of 45 men. All went well until the 23d, when we encountered a violent gale, during which the petroleum tank commenced leaking. Next day, at 2 in the afternoon, one of the crew in looking for a leak, placed a lighted lamp near the tank, which exploded with a loud report, the contents taking fire and putting the ship in a blaze. Every effort to control the fire was useless, so at 4 I ordered all hands into the boats. At 9 in the evening we were picked up by the steamer Rhein. No one was lost or injured in the slightest degree."

Ten Years Dead to the World.

New York, October 30.—Judge Bartlett has granted a writ of *habeas corpus* in the application for the release of Charles E. Richards, of Philadelphia, from the Brooklyn Insane Asylum. Richards' father was once Mayor of Philadelphia. His family is highly respected. His mother was a sister of Lord Dundas, who emigated from Scotland to Philadelphia, and gained a fortune in business there. Richards has been in the asylum for ten years. His counsel claim that he never was insane, but no reason for his incarceration is given.

"Itching Piles."—Symptoms: Moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, worse by scratching most at night, seems as if pin worms were crawling. "*Swayne's Ointment is apleasant, sure cure*

FAYETTE CITY IN ASHES.

Fire Destroys Nearly all the Business Places in the Little Town.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

Fayette City, Pa., October 30.—This place was visited this afternoon by a disastrous fire which, owing to lack of appliances for extinguishing fires, for a time threatened the whole town. The flames were gotten under control, however, after McKay's drug store and dwelling, Froth's hardware store and dwelling, Slatterbalk's hardware store and dwelling, Mullin's dry goods store, a marble shop and the Odd Fellows' Hall had been entirely destroyed. The fire started in a drug store, but the cause is unknown. The loss will aggregate $50,000, on which there is an insurance of $13,500.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRE.

DeTallenay, the French Minister to Peru, died last week.

Fifteen horses perished in the burning of a stable in Brooklyn.

The People's Bank at Canton, Ills., owned by C. D. Coblett has suspended. Liabilities $100,000; assetts $50,000.

Madame Ristori, the great Italian actress, arrived in New York last week. She opens in Philadelphia, November 10.

The sentence of Palmer, who was to have been executed in Cincinnati, has been indefinitely suspended by the Ohio Supreme Court, all owing to a writ of error to be filed.

Col. J. G. O'Neill, the noted Fenian who commanded a Tennessee Confederate regiment during the late war, and led the celebrated Fenian invasion of Canada, in 1868, died in El Paso, Tex., Wednesday.

The dogs "Jep" and "Jack", the former of Philadelphia, and the latter of Brooklyn, had a two hours' fight in the presence of two hundred sporting men in New York last week. Both dogs were terribly mutilated. "Jep" had to be killed.

At the session of the Association for the Advancement of Women in Baltimore resolutions of respect were passed to the memory of Miss Kate Newell Deggett, of Chicago, for several years president of the association.

Dr. Carver's visit with a company of cowboys to Hamilton, Ont., set all the small boys lassoing. As a result a small boy named John Carey was lassoed by his companions and dragged along the ground some distance, receiving such injuries that he died soon after.

General Gresham received his commission as Judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit, yesterday, and at once took the oath of office. He will visit his home in Indiana in time to cast his vote for Presidential electors, and expects to take his seat on the bench in Chicago, Wednesday or Thursday next.

The coal breaker at Kaska William colliery, near Pottsville, was destroyed by fire last week. Loss $25,000. The colliery was owned by the Alliance Coal Company, Copper, Hewitt & Co., of New York, being the principal owners. The fire was incendiary. Several hundred men will be thrown out of employment.

In Evansville, Ind., a man named Thomas Spalding, while working on a scaffold, fell a distance of fifteen feet upon a picket fence. One of the pickets entered the body in the region of the pelvis. The stake was sawed off and the man taken to the hospital, where the wood remaining in the body was chipped out. He will die.

In Robbins county, Ga., last week, Eugene Beck, a leading citizen, while under the influence of liquor, went home and quarreled with his wife. Finally he drew a revolver and emptied five charges into the woman's head and heart. She fell dead at his feet. Miss Addie Bailey, her sister, having heard the shots, ran into the room, only to receive the remaining charges from the revolver, which penetrated her heart. Beck then fell in a stupor, and in that condition was arrested. It is believed the relatives of the woman will lynch him.

The Women's Home Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church finished its annual meeting in Cleveland last week. Officers for the current year were elected as follows: President, Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes, of Fremont, Ohio; Vice Presidents, Mesdames John Davis, F. S. Hoyt, W. K. Brown, and J. H. Bayliss, of Cincinnati; C. Cable, of Delaware, Ohio; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. S. Rust, of Cincinnati; Recording Secretary, Mrs. F. A. Aiken, of Cincinnati; Treasurer, Mrs. A. R. Clark, of Cincinnati.

The Funeral of Wilbur Storey.

Chicago, October 30.—The funeral services over the late Wilbur F. Storey were conducted by Bishop Cheney and Rev. Dr. Swazey at the family residence on Prairie avenue, this afternoon. The coffin was placed on a catafalque in the middle of a long and narrow room bearing a silver plate with the simple inscription: "Wilbur F. Storey, born December 19, 1819; died October 27, 1884. The floral offerings were numerous and rich in design. There was a large attendance of distinguished people who had personally known the dead editor, among whom were Judge Goudy, Judge Lambert Tree, C. C. Bonney, Melville W. Fuller and C. R. Dennett, A. L. Patterson, Qudie Mattison, of the *Times*, and almost the entire working force of that journal.

A New York Man's Scheme.

New York, October 30.—Erastus Wiman, who owns the railroad system on Staten Island, has secured a mile of water front in New York Harbor, between Tompkinsville and New Brighton. The purchase also includes the cricket ground. Mr. Wiman contemplates building a railroad along the west shore of the harbor and connecting at Elizabeth, New Jersey, with the railroad system of the west and south. He claims the present storage facilities of Staten Island reduced the price of warehousing cotton per bale from thirty cents to ten cents, making a saving to cotton merchants here of $25,000 to $30,000 per month.

A Fight Over Storey's Wealth.

Chicago, October 30.—The will of the late Wilbur F. Storey will be formally acted upon in open court next Monday. There is certain now to be a contest over the will. Mrs. Storey asserts that, with the exception of a few bequests to certain relatives, all the property of Mr. Storey, including the *Times* plant and the family residence, are bequeathed to her. Judge Lyman Trumbull, attorney for Mrs. Storey, has already moved in the matter of preventing any undue advantage being taken of that lady's rights.

Incendiaries at Work.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

Hollidaysburg, October 30. — The slaughter house of H. L. Bunker was burned to the ground this morning. The loss of building, machinery, etc., will amount to about $4,000; insured for $1,500. Supposed to be of incendiary origin.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Depression of Spirits and General Debility, in their various forms; also as a preventive against Fever and Ague, and other Intermittent Fevers, the **"Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya,"** made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from Fever or other sickness, it has no equal.
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A MATTER-OF-FACT STORY.

Youthful Lovers United After Many Years.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)

Mr. David N. Gilbert, formerly of Taylorsville, Ky., now a resident of Hunnewell, Kan., where he is extensively engaged in herding cattle, was very quietly married a few days ago to Mrs. Jane Alexander, a widow, formerly of Taylorsville, but for the last five years a resident of Deland, Fla. Although the groom was a widower and the bride a widow of some years' standing, theirs is a case of "first love." They were next door neighbors during their early life and sweethearts of the most devoted kind. Their parents and friends expected a union between them as soon as they reached the proper age, but on account of a slight misunderstanding between the young lovers, which would soon have been looked over and forgotten had they remained neighbors, this was prevented.

Mr. Gilbert, then but twenty years of age, while brooding over his love affair, determined to go to California. The gold fever was at its highest at that time, and in Januray, 1850, in company with a young friend by the name of Ashby, from Shelby county, he set out on horseback for St. Louis, where he joined a party with ox teams. They crossed the plains and mountains to the gold regions of California, where he remained several years digging gold, afterward returning to the then Territory of Kansas, where he purchased a large tract of land and settled down to farming. He soon afterward married a lady of that State, who lived until two years ago, leaving several children, all of whom are now grown.

The sweetheart he had left behind in Kentucky, whose name was Jane Wooten, married William Alexander, of this city, his father being a prominent citizen in the early history of Louisville. Mr. Alexander died during the war, leaving her with several children, all of whom are now married, and with one Mrs. Alexander made her home and lives in Florida. Last Fall Mr. Gilbert, after an absence of over 30 years, returned to his native State to visit his relatives and the exposition. While here he accidentally met the sweetheart of his boyhood, and the old "first love" was soon kindled into a flame, with the happy result mentioned above. He is the eldest brother of Dr. R. B. Gilbert and a first cousin of the wife of Judge T. L. Burnett, of this city.

A CHECK UPON THIEVERY.

A Rule Adopted by Business Men That Often Causes Annoyance.

(N. Y. Mail and Express.)

A young man, heavily freighted with bundles, entered the wholesale department of one of the largest dry goods establishments in this city a few days ago and called on the head of the department. He observed, sitting behind a desk at the door, a middle-aged gentleman, who eyed him suspiciously, and seemed on the point of speaking to him, but as he was in a hurry, and saw his friend sitting at the other end of the room, he paid no attention to him, but hastily brushed past the desk, carrying his packages with him. After a few minutes' conversation with the manager, he arose and again approached the door. Before he could pass the desk, however, the doorkeeper, for such was the position of the middle-aged gentleman, requested him to stop.

"I am sorry to trouble you, sir," he remarked, "but I should like to examine your parcels."

"Examine my parcels!" exclaimed the young man in surprise. "What are they to you? I brought them here with me and intend to take them away with me."

"That is all right, sir," replied the doorkeeper, doggedly, "but I must see what they contain for myself."

"What is that to you?" responded the visitor, angrily. "What do you care whether they hold butter or dry goods? I paid for them myself, and it is none of your business what they are. Get out of my way and let me pass."

Hearing the loud talking at the door the manager came quickly to the rescue of his unfortunate friend and inquired what was the matter.

"He won't let me examine his bundle, sir," responded the doorkeeper, "and as I didn't check them when he passed by here I don't see what I am to do about it. I know it's all right, but you know as well as I do that if I don't see them myself I'll lose my place here"'

"That's a fact," explained the manager. "You see there has been so much thieving in the store that we have adopted this rule. Look at the sign on the door."

The visitor looked up and read a notice to the effect that all persons coming into the store with bundles in their hands should leave the same with the doorkeeper, and receive a check for them, otherwise the doorkeeper was obliged to examine their contents and satisfy himself that they contained nothing pilfered from the store.

"There is no exception to the rule," continued the manager. "I couldn't take a single package out of here myself. You see, the dishonest salesmen, and every store has some of that kind at one time or another, got in the habit of having a confederate come in here with a large bundle. They would take him around and show him goods, and meanwhile manage to secrete some valuable articles in the package. After this was done the confederate would walk out with the stolen goods under his arm, and no one would be any the wiser for the theft. To prevent this the proprietor adopted this rule, and this doorkeeper would be discharged if he made any exception to it."

As the visitor, overcome with the logic of the friend's remarks, was spreading out his array of parcels on the doorkeeper's desk, a well-dressed gentleman who had a pencil back of his ear and wore no hat, came hurrying out of the door with a small paper bundle in his hand.

"I beg your pardon, sir," remarked the doorkeeper stepping out from behind his desk, "but orders is orders, you know."

"To be sure," responded the gentleman, "to be sure," and he promptly submitted the parcel to inspection. It was soon examined, the contents noted down in a book kept for that purpose, and in a minute it was returned to him and he disapeared down the stairs.

"That is the senior partner," observed the doorkeeper, as he began untying the largest parcel.

Better Than Diamonds,
and of greater value than fine gold is a great tonic and renovator like Kidney-Wort. It expels all poisonous humors from the blood, tones up the system and by acting directly on the most important organs of the body stimulates them to healthy action and restores health. It has effected many miraculous cures and for all Kidney diseases and other kindred troubles it is an invaluable remedy.

CHAMPAGNE.

How the Wines Are Made—The Demand for Them in America.

(Interview with Wine Agent.)

"Can you tell something of the wine manufacture?" asked the reporter.

"All our wines come from the district of Reims, which are used exclusively for the culture of the grapes from which champagne is made. In the whole champagne region throughout France the yearly product is 14,000,000 gallons. There are about 25,000 grape-growers, the greater number of whom cultivate less than an acre, and sell their grapes to the large wine manufacturers. The choicest grapes for making the finest champagnes are about as large as currants. The soil on which these grow is a mixture of clay, silica, chalk, and oxide of iron, found nowhere else in the same proportion. The grapes, when plucked, require the most delicate handling. In the pressing, likewise, the powerful machines must be regulated to the nicest point. The grapes are carefully heaped on the floor of the press, and left for a time. Then the first squeeze is applied. The juice thus obtained is the very best, and is only used for the finest brands. Additional pressure is then applied, the juice resulting being each time inferior to that previous. The last result is generally sold to people making cheap champagnes exported at a very low price. Ten or twelve hours after it is put into the casks the must begins to ferment. After fermentation ceases some of the manufacturers fix the taste of the wine by mixing in a preparation of the finest sugar candy, the best champagne, and the oldest and purest cognac.

"Extreme care must be used to regulate the quantity of carbonate acid gas, as the life of the wine depends on it. Too much gas causes the bottles to burst. After this the sugar is introduced in varying proportions. Years ago sweet wine was in great demand but taste has changed, and the extra dry will be purchased. The mosseaux last much longer. Here, see this long hollow-stemmed glass. The mosseaux, or, as it is commonly called, the 'bead,' will continue for an hour; in common pop it is gone in a moment. The various champagnes stand between these extremes. English people affect to like a flat, dull wine, but that is all foolishness, for the extra dry wine that tickles the palate as well as the lips is far superior. The greatest care is taken with the bottles during fermentation of the 'muther.' At first the bottles are placed in horizontal position; several times a day the position is changed—the corks being lowered each time until they are in a vertical position. The corks are then removed, when the muther and sediment is forced out, leaving only the pure, golden wine. Then comes the corking. The cork is selected with the greatest care, stamped and steamed. It is then driven into the bottle and secured with wires. After this the bottles are put away in immense cellars for several months, until ready for the market. A year and a half has now transpired, and the wine is in good condition for the table. The large importers are more popular with Americans, because they are able to supply the consumer with new wine which is much finer than the old."

"What are the great wine cities of America?"

"New York and Chicago. The South is a good market also."

"What is this we hear about the champagne headache?"

"All bosh," replied the dealer. "Men begin by drinking beer and whisky and then take champagne, and a headache is the result. But wine alone will not produce it. This morning I ate breakfast with my friend, and drank a quart of wine. I then came down town and drank another. At dinner to-day I had a quart, and now you see I am at it again, yet my head is perfectly cool and clear."

"Have you always done so?"

"Yes, for twenty years. During the war I was in Texas, and until trade was opened through Mexico we had very poor wine. After that, Southern cotton brought fine wines to San Antonio. Since I have drank nothing else than champagne."

"You have a very accurate taste in judging wines, I suppose?"

"Sure. There is a flavor to the extra dry which cannot be mistaken. Not long ago I went with my wife to a restaurant, and ordered some extra fine wine. It was brought in the glasses, and she did not see the bottles. The moment she tasted it she exclaimed: 'This is not right. Have you no extra dry?'"

THE NEW ANESTHETIC.

Interesting Experiments With the Discovery in Albany.

(From the Albany Argus.)

Dr. C. S. Merrill, at his college clinic yesterday afternoon, after presenting to the students several patients whom he had before treated or operated on, lectured briefly on the nature and effects of the hydrochlorate of cocoaine, and used it on some of the cases in the presence of the class. The doctor stated that the drug was prepared from the cocoa plant and had been used in the throat clinics of Vienna for about a year—the throat and larynx being brushed with it to produce anaesthesia of those parts for operative work, and that the first knowledge we had of its action as a local anaesthetic for the eye was from a paper by Dr. Kollar, of Vienna, read at the Heidelberg Congress of Ophtalmologists on the 15th of September, and Dr. Kollar had only discovered its peculiar properties two weeks before that meeting.

The doctor took a young lady who was to be operated on for a closure of the tear passage, and put eight drops of the cocoaine solution into the eye. Ten minutes later the eye was found to be so thoroughly anaesthetized that it could be grasped with forceps and pulled around without causing pain. He then did the operation without the patient experiencing any pain, although the operation without an anaesthetic is exceedingly painful. In another case an old man over seventy years of age, who had long suffered from a severe inflammation of the deeper parts of the eye, was placed on the operating table and the cocoaine used as in the other case, but it did not produce entire insensibility of the parts, nor did it in another case where there was severe inflammation of the deeper tissues. The doctor concluded from these two cases that where there was such severe inflammation more of the drug should be used and a longer time allowed for its effect to be produced. He stated that he had used it in normal eyes and sensation had been abolished in from 10 to 15 minutes and returned in about 30 or 40 minutes. By using it Dr. Merrill has been able to do an operation for squint, to remove foreign bodies from the cornea, and, in the case of an abscess in the middle ear, to lance the "drum membrane" without causing pain.

The drug is a rare one and at present very expensive, what the doctor used costing at the rate of $420 per ounce or $6,720 per pound. No doubt, as the demand for it increases it will be manufactured in larger quantities and become much cheaper. It is to be hoped that it will be produced in such quantities as to permit of experiments being made with it in other portions of the body, for we are justified in anticipating that it will render many of the general surgeon's operations painless.

A MYSTERIOUS CORNISH MURDER.

The Witness of a Crime Reveals It After Fifty Years.

(From the Cornishman.)

The writer, then a junior in a firm in London, of which he is now the head, came to Penzance in September, 1834, to arrange terms among local tin smelters. He left Penzance one evening to visit a friend in St. Just, which is about six miles from Penzance. On the way there, in a lonely part of the road, he met two men, when he heard one say, "That's him," while the other asserted, "No, it is not." They again faced each other, when the two men said they had taken him for another person. Almost immediately a man approached from the direction of St. Just, and the writer called his attention to the suspicious character of the two men. The man who said he was a mine agent, laughed at his fears and went on his way. He had only proceeded about a couple of hundred yards when he was seized with nervous tremors. His legs refused to support him, and he fell in the middleof the road, but thought it better not to stay there, and so proceeded on hands and knees across the road, scrambled up a small bank, and found himself on a common. He dragged himself to a heather-covered strip between two clumps of furze, and threw himself at length and closed his eyes. After a little time he looked around, and the moonlight revealed to him a newly made mound. Hearing two shots fired he crouched and waited, and he saw two men just after bearing the body of a third man.

To quote his letter:

"Once more a thrill of horror ran through me. On they came toward the newly made grave, almost touching my feet as they moved past. Then they turned to the right and threw the body into the pit. The corpse in the grave, the two men began to fill it up. They had not lowered the mound many inches when one of them discovered me. They pounced upon me and demanded what I was doing there. I explained, but all to no purpose. 'The same pit will do for him.' 'Yes; shoot him.' 'No; cut his throat.' 'Stop, I'll load my pistol again; don't leave any marks of blood about; push him in the pit first, and cut his throat afterward.' These were the horrible threats, accompanied by frightful imprecations, which greeted me. Said one of the men to me again: 'We have decided to bury you alive; slip off your clothes; it's hardly worth while burying that good suit of clothes of yours; it will do for one of us.' I pleaded my youth, my accidental and unpremeditated presence, my newly made wife and only child, and this at last seemed to touch the hearts of the brutes. 'Well,' said one, 'we will spare your life on condition that you swear, as you hope for heaven and the salvation of your wife, child, and friends; you shall swear it, too, on the point of this knife and the muzzle of this pistol, that what you have seen this night you will never speak of or divulge to any human being for a space of fifty years from this day, when we shall all be as this,' at the same time kicking into the grave a clod of light-colored clayey soil. I did swear most solemnly. I bought my life on that lonely heath of West Penwith. I have kept my promise. It is a little over fifty years ago. I was then twenty six years of age, so you see I am an old man now. These men were middle-aged, from forty-five to fifty, at that time."

On his revisiting the spot, he writes:

"As I approached the fatal spot the road seemed entirely unaltered. I solemnly believe that I crept through the very gap in the low hedge of the earth which still imperfectly protects the croft; that I stood between the self-same clusters of furze which formed my bed—very nearly my bed of death—and peep hole as the murderers hid the result of their accursed crime, and that I knelt on the undisturbed grave where their victim's bones are now mere dust. After half a century I knelt again, not to implore mercy of man, as I did then, but of God, lest unwittingly I have sinned in keeping an extorted pledge, and, to save myself from harm, have reluctantly shielded heinous criminals. I did not at the time hear of any person connected with the district being missed nor have I ever learned anything that would help to throw light on the name of the victim or the motive for the murder."

THE IRON MARKET.

Weekly Review of the Situation in Pittsburgh.

The general iron situation remains unchanged. Business all in branches is about at a standstill, and manufacturers have given up all hope of a revival until next spring, the demand for manufactured iron being exceedingly light, many of the mills are only running half time, and owners claim that is more than is required to keep their customers supplied. The ore trade is almost stagnant, and many of the mills which have been running part time during the summer are now going out of blast. The indications are that this will be a very poor market for some time to come. Advices from Cleveland continue of a most discouraging character also. Consumers of pig iron continue to buy sparing, although producers are just as indifferent about selling. Prices remain unchanged. The stock of nails are increasing steadily on account of the light demand, and buyers are evidently holding off with the expectation of lower prices prevailing. The steel nail is daily growing in favor, and will, ere long, supercede the iron one, although they bring 15 cents per keg more. The general steel trade continues dull and prices weak, but with no quotable change. Steel rails are dull at $28 00@29 00. Railway track supplies are unchanged. Scrap iron and old rails are dull at unchanged prices.

To Prevent Sabbath Breaking.

Cincinnati, October 31.—The Synod of the Ohio Presbyterian church, now in session here, adopted the report of the standing Committee on Observance of the Sabbath and Temperance in which the following resolution occurs: That the increased desecration of the Sabbath calls for prayer and for united and vigorous effort on the part of all good and law-abiding citizens to secure the faithful observance of the sacred day, the great end to be attained being the sacredness of the Sabbath and the entire prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage.

AYER'S
Ague Cure
IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of malarial disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

Chronic Dysentery.

Mr. James Brannan, Second avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., writes: "For two years I have been constantly troubled with a chronic diarrhœa, or dysentery, having had, on an average, from twenty to twenty-five passages every twenty-four hours, and every one bloody. I had thoroughly tried all the prominent physicians in Pittsburgh, was twice in the West Penn Hospital, the first time thirteen weeks, and though I left it much better, yet in five days I was as bad as ever. I then tried two other great doctors in this city, and one of them finally assured me I was not long for this world, and advised me to write to my friends about it. I next went to Dr. Hartman, without the least confidence that he could do anything for me. He examined me, smiled, and said, he could stop the bloody discharges in less than two weeks, which he did with Peruna, and I have now been entirely well for several weeks, and never felt better in my lif , though I am still taking his Peruna. I will take it whenever I need medicine.

Mr. Patrick Burns, Pittsburgh, writes: "I have suffered intensely from piles and chronic diarrhœa. I was treated by five of the best physicians and surgeons in the city of Pittsburgh, and with all grew constantly worse. Finally three of them said my only hope was an operation. This frightened me, and I went immediately to Dr. Hartman, who has entirely cured me with Peruna. I have been at work now for three months, and never in my life felt better. Call and see me at corner of Twenty-seventh and Mulberry streets, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh."

Mr. Patrick Cunningham, S. S., near Sidney street, Pittsburgh, Pa., writes: "For five years I have suffered inexpressibly from internal and external piles. I have tried the best physicians of Pittsburgh and Allegheny without relief. I went to Dr. Hartman, who cured me without detention from work with Peruna."

Charles Frank, of Emrichville, Jefferson county, Ohio, writes: "I had piles and fistula in ano for four years. I had suffered constantly with a discharge of matter from the parts, and sometimes from the contents of the bowels through it. I could not have borne it much longer. I had heard so much of the ill effects of a knife operation that I resolved to go to Dr. Hartman. He ridiculed the silly idea of cutting it, and at once performed his own original operation without the knife, and without pain. I am thoroughly cured, though of course I took Peruna."
sel3mwf&W-to-nR

New York, March 21, 1883.
Messrs. Fleming Bros.—Gentlemen: Your kind favor of letter and box of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills received, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

I have waited until I had tested their merits, and have used all but four or five, and can truly say they are invaluable, having received more benefit from their use than any pills I have used, and, in fact, derived more real benefit than any medicine used in a long time. I suffered with an inactive liver, constipated bowels, catarrhal troubles, pain in back, eruptions on face and general debility, all of which are greatly better. I may add piles. I am still troubled with an affection of the eyelid, a secretion at night and swollen and red: if anything you think of would benefit please mention. I have recommended your pills to several of my friends, and can be referred to by letter.

Gentlemen—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by you, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for liver complaint and all billious diseases, no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and, oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these pills. I purchased three boxes, and before I had finished the third box was completely cured. I verily believe but for Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physicians' fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HISS,
Traveler in Western New York.

Hufman P. O., W. Va.,
Messrs. Fleming Bros.—Gentlemen: I am glad to inform you that Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are the best in use, I believe, for liver, stomach, kidney, and all other chronic diseases. I have been afflicted with all those diseases, and they have relieved me more than all the remedies that I have used, and I have spent about two hundred dollars with the doctors in the last six years, and have used nearly all kinds of pills before I used these. Yours truly,

JAMES COONTS,
Hufman P. O., Barbor Co., W. Va.

The only genuine McLane's Pills are the DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROTHERS, 24 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Look for the signatures of C. McLane and Fleming Bros.

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Affords unequaled facilities for thorough, practical education of young and middle-aged men.
This Institution keeps abreast of the times, and possesses the unqualified support of upwards of **20,000** of its graduates, who are creditably filling positions of honor and trust in almost every city of the American Union.
N. B.—Evening Sessions commence Monday, Sept. 15. For circulars address
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SEND FOR THE NATIONAL ACCOUNTANT. Price, $3 00,
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HOW WE CELEBRATE

Political Enthusiasm Reaches a Climax Yesterday.

Democrats and Republicans Join in One Grand Demonstration.

Cleveland's Election the Cause of Joy and Rejoicing.

The City Illuminated and Decorated at Midnight—How the Returns Were Received.

(From the Daily Post of Thursday.)

The scenes on the streets yesterday and last night indicate the most intense interest in the result of the election. The bulletin boards were besieged with hungry crowds of seekers after "the latest." Fifth avenue and Wood street were literally choked up with humanity from early morning until midnight. The remarkable closeness of the vote polled by the opposing candidates in New York intensified the anxiety over results, and both Republicans and Democrats eagerly sought after information. As evening approached the excitement grew wilder and wilder, and by 8 o'clock marching clubs, brass bands and tin horn fiends, representing both parties, put in an appearance. From the hour indicated until after midnight the enthusiasm was unbounded. Democratic marching clubs paraded the streets displaying flags, banners and devices of every kind indicative of the glorious victory achieved. The returns which at first were received slowly came in with increased rapidity, and showed unmistakably that Cleveland was still keeping up his majority in New York. Flayed coons were brought in immediate contact with chanticleers of warlike mien that looked with apparent contempt on everything beneath the pole on which they were proudly perched.

Shortly after 9 o'clock, when private dispatches announcing Cleveland's election were displayed in front of THE POST building, the crowds were no longer able to restrain themselves. They hurrahed until they were hoarse, and indulged in all kinds of demonstrative freaks.

The New York reports were scrutinized with the greatest interest. The crowd was calculative as well as demonstrative, and compared majorities with the aptitude of an expert arithmetician. The *Com. Gaz.* came out several times with the startling announcement that the magnetic man would sweep the Empire State by a majority of 378. These figures were tried several times, but they evidently contained no solace for the souls of the routed Republicans. Chairman Jones, of the Republican National Committee, had so frequently proclaimed to the world that Blaine and Logan would carry New York by a majority not less than 40,000 that but little stock was taken in his latest estimate, low though it was.

"We can't turn out to-night," said the captain of a Republican club. "That settles it. Cleveland has carried New York," said another as he made a right-about-face from the bulletin board. A large number of private dispatches were received in the city during the day. Cleveland's election was conceded by all of them.

At the B. and O. office a number of dispatches indicating Democratic victory were read off by J. J. Jordan. Fifth avenue and Wood street was a perfect bedlam for a time.

The assuring news from New York had its effect in the pool rooms. During the day there was any amount of money at H. O. Price's that Cleveland would carry the Empire State. The odds was $100 to $50 in his favor. In the evening a large number of bets were made. "$25 to $15 that Cleveland has a majority in New York State," was called loud and long by the pool seller. The crowd in the pool room at this time was largely composed of Republicans, but takers were few and far between. A number of city and county officials hung around the railing, but notwithstanding the large amount of bluffing they have done since election day, failed to take advantage of this golden opportunity to make money.

The woe-begone expression, so plainly pictured in the faces of the Stalwarts last night, gave them away badly. Chris. Magee, Bob Elliott and "Boss" Flinn indulged in an unusually short pow-wow at Postmaster McCleary's office. They did not venture to loaf on the steps as in times of yore, but wended their way homeward at an early hour.

In the last throes of desperation and despair County Chairman Fetterman furnished several marching clubs with a complete outfit, which consisted of a four-page pamphlet entitled "British Influence."

ATTEMPTED STEAL.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, November 6.—The 5 o'clock edition of the *Telegram*, the *Herald's* afternoon issue, is producing great excitement by an article on the first page, double-leaded and headed in the boldest and blackest type, as follows: "THIEVES. ATTEMPTS TO STEAL THE VOTES OF TWO STATES. INDIANA ONE OF THEM. WESTERN UNION AND ASSOCIATED PRESS SUSPECTED. JAY GOULD'S LITTLE GAME. REPUBLICAN EFFORTS TO COVER TELL-TALE TRACKS."

The article under this head is as follows: "New York has seldom been so excited two days after election as it is this afternoon. The reports, which nobody whose word is respected denies, that a Republican steal is to be attempted in Indiana as well as in New York has aroused the deepest indignation not only among Democrats, but among the thousands of honorable Republicans, who prefer defeat to further dishonor of the party with which they have acted. The meaning of the order telegraphed in cipher by the Republican National Committee to the Republican State Committee of Indiana that the Hoosier State must be captured at all hazards, has been drawing on the metropolitan mind since published in the *Herald* in a late edition this morning, and fears of this proposed Western steal are intensified by the apparent unwillingness of the Republican leaders to concede Indiana to the Democrats. Thousands of requests for information from Indiana are crowding telegraphic wires, showing how fully the country is excited over this unblushing attempt to set aside the will of the people. Gould is still suspected of being the leader of the alleged conspiracy, and the fact that ex-Governor Cornell has spent much time with him to-day is very significant to many Republicans who have known Cornell and taken his measure."

A REPUBLICAN CLAIM.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, November 6.—The following address was issued this afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE,
NEW YORK CITY, November 6, 1884.

The Republican National Committee rejoices that the returns now received warrant it in announcing the triumphat election of Blaine and Logan. The Republicans have carried every Northern State except New Jersey and Connecticut. Virginia seems also to have given a majority for the Republican cause and ticket, and there is a strong probability that West Virginia has also; while other Southern States are still in doubt. Northern States alone, however, give to Blaine and Logan 225 electoral votes and insure their election.

In New York attempts to tamper with the returns have already been detected. The actual vote cast in New York City, Kings county and 1,852 other election precincts give at the utmost only 148 plurality to Grover Cleveland. While 163 precincts not yet heard from gave 2,171 plurality to Garfield. There is therefore no ground for doubt that the honest vote of the State has been given to the Republican candidates, and though the defeated candidate for the Presidency is at the head of the election machinery in this State, the Democratic party which has notoriously been a party of fraud in elections for years, will not be permitted to thwart the will of the people.

The National Republican Committee calls on the chairmen and individual members of all county committees to take the promptest and most stringent means to protect the sanctity of the ballot-box. The Republican candidates have been honestly elected beyond question. Any attempt to cheat the people and to defeat their will thus expressed at the polls must be sternly exposed, and resisted by every law-respecting citizen.

(Signed) B. F. JONES, Chairman,
SAMUEL FESSENDEN, Secretary

BUTLER JUDGES.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

BUTLER, PA., November 6.—The election of Judges in this (Seventeenth) Judicial district has received more attention from voters here than that for President. There were five candidates for the two places. The Republican candidates were ex-Senator John M. Greer, of this county, and Aaron L. Hazen, of Lawrence; the Democratic James Bredin, of Butler and John McMichael, of Lawrence, with Ebenezer McJunkin, Independent Republican. Bredin and McJunkin are the present incumbents, having been united upon ten years ago by both parties in this county. This vote elects McMichael and Hazen, by the following figures: McMichael, 7,185; Hazen, 7,112; Greer, 7,068; Bredin, 5,284, and McJunkin about 3,500.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Another Day's Business Retarded Through Excitement.

All Branches of Trade Temporarily Affected by the Excitement Attending the Reception of the Election Returns.

Another dull day was experienced yesterday in all branches of business, the result of the wild excitement attending the uncertainty of the Presidential contest. No one was disposed to talk of business affairs. Counter business was slow, and Eastern exchange was scarce.

The election is over, and the absorbing interest in politics is certain to abate. The people should now turn their attention to business. Whether because business men have all, or nearly all, turned politicians, or for the reason that most men were waiting for the consummation of the hope of Cleveland's election cannot be stated, but the fact is beyond dispute that business has been languishing. It is true that wages have been reduced and work diminishing during the past few months, and men with reduced incomes became cautious in expenditure, but they may now give their energies to earning money and expending it, and the fact that disbursements will be governed by the spirit of economy need not curtail business though it may diffuse it. Meantime let all put their shoulders to the wheel and push business and the people will be happy. The finale of the election is a relief to business in all directions. Neither party could take away the stock market, stop the railroads from running, shut up a single mill, change the disposition for making or reducing the appetite and natural desires of 56,000,000 people. They will continue to consume and wear, and travel and trade to the fullest extent their circumstances will permit. The art of bulling and bearing the various markets will not be lost, nor the inclination to make a profit on either side be subdued to the slightest extent. The end of the great political struggle is a signal of more active dealing, and live markets will soon be given a prominent place.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Exchanges	$1,046,598 88
Balances	227,845 32

GENERAL NOTES.

The real estate agents were doing no business yesterday. Local stocks and securities were also in a rut.

The Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company will hold their annual election at the Monongahela House on Monday, 17th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

The difference between the Pennsylvania and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies is a matter of regretful comment in the English newspapers. These two corporations have heretofore done much by their careful and conservative management to inspire confidence among foreign investors. It is feared that their untimely quarrel will involve all the other lines, and lead to deplorable consequences.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The following quotations of the Philadelphia stock board yesterday have been furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, broker, No. 18 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	49¼	
Reading Railroad	10⅞	11⅛
Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buffalo	2⅝	3
Lehigh Valley	....	59¼
United Co.'s N. J.	....	194½
Central Trans. Co	36	....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	111	....
P., C. & St. L. bonds	....	117
N. Pacific common	17¾	......
N. Pacific preferred	41¾	42
Lehigh Navigation	40¾	40⅞
Philadelphia & Erie	....	13
N. Central R. W.	....	53

IN NEW YORK.

A Good Feeling Prevails at the Stock Exchange.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments firmer.

3 per cent. bonds	100¾	U. S. new 4s	122
U. S. 4½s	113¾	Pacific 6s of '95	126

STOCKS.

Railways weak, generally lower.

State securities quiet.

During the early hours of business to-day the stock market was weak and depressed, on the reduction in passenger rates to Chicago to $12 by the New York Central; on reports that the Pennsylvania road had decided to meet the cuts on other trunk lines, and on unfavorable showing of the earnings of some of the leading railroads for October. A special drive was made against the Union Pacific by the "Bears" and "room traders," and the stock broke from 54⅛ to 48. Pacific Mail fell off 3 per cent. to 48¼; Northern Pacific preferred 2 to 41; Western Union 2 to 58; Lackawana 1¾ to 100¾; Missouri Pacific 1⅜ to 89⅝; New Jersey Central 1¼ to 83¾, Northwest 1¼, to 84¾; St. Paul 1¼, to 74¼; and general list ⅛ to 1 per cent. Subsequently there was a rally of ½ to 2 per cent. Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Northern Pacific preferred, Western Union, New York Central, and Granger's leading. Union Pacific returned to 50, Pacific Mail to 49⅛, Northern Pacific preferred to 42, Western Union to 58⅛, New York Central to 84⅝, Northwestern 84¾, and St. Paul to 74¼. In the afternoon speculation was quiet, but prices firmly held. Near the close the shorts made another demonstration, and under large offerings the market declined rapidly. In some stocks the lowest figures of the day were current. At the close there was a fractional rally.

Compare with last night's closing, prices are from ⅝ to 4¼ per cent. lower, except for Rockland, which is 1 per cent. higher at 117¼. Lackawana sold at 98⅛; seller 60. The price in regular way was 101⅛. Union Pacific sold at 50 when price in the regular way was 51⅜. Pullman Palace sold at 107, when price was 110. Lake Shore sold at 63¼, seller 30, when price in regular way was 64⅛.

TRANSACTIONS

to-day aggregated 288,000 shares, among which were 40,000 Lackawanna, 16,000 Lake Shore, 27,000 Northwestern, 29,000 New York Central, 25,000 St. Paul, 72,000 Union Pacific and 22,000 Western Union.

Following were the closing quotations:

Central Pac. 1sts	109	Lake Shore	64¾
Erie 2ds	49¾	Louisville & Nash.	24¾
Lehigh & Wilkes*	96	Louisville & N. A.	10
La. consols	71	M. & C. 1st pref	10
Missouri 6s	103	Do. 2ds	5
St. Joe	108	M. & Charles	25
St. P. & S. C. 1sts	115½	Michigan Central	54
Tennessee 6s, old	39	M. & St. L.	11½
Tennessee 6s, new	38	Do. preferred*	26½
Tex. Pac. L. G.	34	Missouri Pacific	90
Do. Rio Grande	44½	Mobile & Ohio	6½
Union Pacific 1sts	111	Morris & Essex off	122
Do. Land Grant	105½	Nashville & Chat.	34
Do. Sinking fund	111	N. J. Central	40⅝
Virginia 6s	37	N. & W. pref*	23
Do. consols ex	36	Northern Pacific	17⅝
Do. deferred	5	Do. preferred	41⅜
Adams Express	130	C. & Northw'n	84½
Allegheny Central	3½	Do. preferred	124
A. & T. Haute	20	New York Central	83⅞
Do. preferred	75	Ohio Central	2
American Express	93	Ohio & Miss	17¼
B. C. R. & N.	60	Do. preferred	45
Canada Pacific	43¼	Ont. & Western	11
Canada Southern	28¾	Ore. Navigation	65
Central Pacific	35⅛	Ore. Transcon	12½
Ches. & Ohio	5½	Ore. Imp	15
Do. preferred, 1st	9½	Pacific Mail	49⅛
Do. 2ds	6⅞	Panama	98
Chicago & Alton	125	Peoria D. & E.	12⅝
Do preferred	145	Pittsburgh	139½
C. B. & Q.	117	Pullman P C	8½
C., St. L. & N. O.	84	Reading	21⅜
C. St. L. & P.	7	Rock Island	10½
Do. preferred	16	St. L. & San F.	18
C. S. & C.	23	Do. preferred	37
Cleveland Col.	33	Do. 1st pref.	84
Del. & Hudson	83¼	C. M. & St. P.	74¼
Del., Lack. & W.	⅞	Do. preferred	103
Den. & Rio G.	8	St. P., M. & M.	78
Erie	12⅝	St. P. & Omaha	28
Do. preferred	25	Do. preferred	86½
East Tennessee	3¾	Texas Pacific	9¼
Do. preferred	6⅝	Union Pacific	48⅛
Fort Wayne	125	U. S. Express	51
Hannibal & St. J.	38¼	W., St. L & Pac.	4½
Do. preferred*	88½	Do. preferred	10½
Harlem	185	Wells & Fargo Ex.	105
Houston & Texas	25	Western Union T.	58⅛
Illinois Central	12¼	Homestake	9
Ind., B. & West	13	Ontario	19⅛
Kansas & Texas	15	Quicksilver	3⅛
L. E. & W.	11	Do. preferred*	30

*Asked.

MINING SHARES.

The market to-day regained its activity on some good buyers' orders coming in. Dealings were large, and the business done in the better class of stocks gives credence to the report that a better market is at hand. Prices were well maintained, and, except in the case of Horn Silver, which sold ex-dividend. A stronger tone was noticed toward the close. Navajo was in demand at $4, Standard active at 50c, Spring Valley quiet at $1, Union Consolidated steady at 80c, Sierra Nevada in demand at 95c, Eureka better at $3 15, Robinson at 36c, Bodie higher at $2 40, Colorado at 36c, Horn Silver lower at $5, O and M at 10c, Barcelona offered at 7c.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, November 6.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Old Colony	143½	A. & T. R. R.	68¼
Calumet & H.	37	Boston & Albany	168
Quincy	30	Boston & Maine	160
Flint & P. M. pfd.	90	C., B. & Q.	117½
Osceola	9	C S. & C.	10
Water Power	2⅝	Eastern R. R.	35
Boston Land	5	F. & P. M.	16
A. & T. R. R. 1st 7s	120	L. R. & Ft. S.	19
De Land g't 7s	118	N. Y. & N. E.	10¼

San Francisco Stocks.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 6.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Alta	1	Mexican	1⅞
Best & Belcher	1⅛	Navajo	3⅝
Bodie Cons.	2⅝	Ophir	85
Chollar	2⅛	Potosi	1½
Cons. Va.	25	Savage	1⅝
Con. Pacific	95	Sierra Nevada	90
Crown Point	5	Union Cons.	8
Gould & Curry	1	Yellow Jacket	1¾
Hale & Norcross	¾		

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, November 6.—Cotton—Sales of the week, 71,000 bales; American, 4,900 bales; speculators took 2,000 bales; exporters, 6,800 bales; forwarded from ships' side direct to spinners, 26,400 bales; actual exports, 12,000 bales; total receipts, 70,000 bales; American, 44,000 bales; actual exports, 436,000 bales; American, 227,000 bales. amount afloat, 215,000 bales; American, 196,000 bales.

LONDON, November 6.—Proportion of Bank of England reserve to liability, 34 5-16 per cent.; Consols for money, 100 1-16; account, 100 7-16; U. S. 4s, 17¾; Erie, 13; seconds, 51¾; New York Central, 87¼; Illinois Central, 17⅛; Pennsylvania Central, 12⅝; Canadian Pacific, 45; St. Paul, 77⅛.

PARIS, November 6.—Rentes 78f 70c.

LIVERPOOL, November 6.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling upland, 5 7-16d; Orleans, 5 11-16d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 5,300 bales. American lard, 39s. Turpentine, 23s 6d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Politics the All Absorbing Topic Among Business Men.

The volume of business in the domestic markets yesterday was light. The political contest absorbed all interest. Trading in all departments was limited to immediate wants. Prices generally were firm. The merchants were so taken up with the doubtful result of the election that business was virtually suspended.

At the Grain Exchange there was nothing doing. The prices remain unchanged. There were no sales of importance. Flour is dull and drooping and presents no new feature. It is confidently expected that after the result of the political struggle is determined new life will be instilled into the several branches of trade, and a prosperous season will be inaugurated.

The following summary of John M. Oakley, broker in grain and provisions, 56 Ninth street, shows the course of the Chicago market yesterday:

WHEAT.

	Opened.	*Highest.*	*Lowest.*	*Close.*
November	73¾	73¾	73¼	73⅝
December	75¾	76	75¼	75⅛
January	76½	76⅞	76	76¼
May	83⅝	83⅛	82⅞	83

Cash wheat, 74⅛c.

CORN.

November	42⅝	42⅝	41⅛	41⅛
December	38⅝	38⅞	38	38
Year	39½	39¼	38	38
May	39⅞	39⅝	39	39

Cash corn, 41½c.

OATS.

November	25⅜	....	....	25¼
December	26½	....	....	26
Year	25⅝	....	....	25⅛
May	29¼	....	....	29

Car lots—Wheat, 702; corn, 315; oats, 138.

The report of the visible supply shows the following change: Increase—Wheat, 2,080,000 bushels. Decrease—Corn, 529,960 bushels; oats, 536,000 bushels.

Flour and Grain.

FLOUR—Fancy Minn patents	$6 00	@6 25
Fancy winter patents	6 00	@6 25
Fancy family winter	5 00	@5 25
Choice family (ch'ce red wintr)	4 75	@5 00
XX family (medium winter)	4 50	@4 75
XXX bakers (Minnesota)	4 50	@4 75
XX bakers (Wisconsin)	4 25	@4 50
Oat meal (common brands)	5 75	@6 00
Do (fancy brands)	6 25	@7 00
Rye flour	3 50	@3 75
Buckwheat flour per cwt	3 50	@
Cornmeal, choice per bushel	75	
Do country	70	
WHEAT—No 1 Longberry	87	@ 88
No. 1 Fultz	85	@ 86
No 2	83	@ 85
CORN—Prime yellow shell old	59	@ 60
No. 2 yellow shelled old	56	@ 57
Mixed shelled old	52	@ 54
Rejected shelled old	49	@ 50
No. 1 yellow ear old	55	@ 58
No. 2 yellow ear old	54	@ 55
High mixed ear old	52	@ 53
Mixed ear old	50	@ 52
Prime yellow ear, new	47	@ 48
High mixed ear new	46	@ 47
Mixed ear, new	47	@ 48
New yellow shelled	47	@ 48
New mixed shelled	45	@ 46
OATS—No. 2 white	31½	@ 32
Light mixed	31	@ 32
Black mixed	29	@ 30
RYE—Pennsylvania	63	@ 64
Western	61	@ 62
BARLEY—Pennsylvania	68	@ 75
Western	60	@ 70
Canada	85	@ 88

MILLFEED—Bran, winter, in bulk, $14 50@15 00 per ton; City mills, in sacks, $16 00; spring wheat bran $13 50@14 00; middlings $18 00 to $27 00, as to quality; chopped feed $23 00@25 00, as to quality.

HAY—Timothy, on track, $13 50@14 00; loose timothy, from country wagons, old, $15 00@18 00; do. new, $14 50@17 50; No. 1 prairie hay, $8 50@9 00; upland do. $10 00@11 00; baled, jobbers, 80c per cwt.

The above quotations are on carload lots, in bulk, on track. In job lots 3@4c more is asked.

Miscellaneous.

APPLES—We quote at $1 50@1 75 per barrel, according to quality and condition; extra fancy $2 25@2 50.

BEANS—Prime medium $1 90@2 00 per bushel; prime marrowfats $2 00@2 25 per bushel; prime navies $1 90@2 00; Limas 5@5½c.

BUTTER—Choice country 22@24c; dairy 22@27c; common to medium 8@10c; choice creamery 26@29c; fine creamery 33c.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 38@40c per lb.

BROOM CORN—We quote prices as follows: Green hurl, Texas 8½c; green well to hurl 6¼@7c; green carpet 7½@8c; green self-working 6½@7c; green short 4½@5c; Illinois do. 4½@5c; old short, good color 4c; old rough 3@3½c; crooked 3½@5c.

CHESTNUTS—$3 00@4 00 per bushel.

CHEESE—New Ohio factory, full cream 12¾@13c September make; do. skims 8@9c; York Goshen 13@13½c; Sweitzer 14@15c as to quality; Limberger 11@12c.

CRANBERRIES—In boxes $4 00@4 25; in barrels $12 50@14 00.

EGGS—Fresh Penna. and Ohio eggs 23@25c per dozen.

FEATHERS—Choice 45@55c in large packages; small lots 5c more.

FRUITS—Grapes 7c for Concords; Catawbas 9c; Delaware 13@14c per pound. Quinces $1 25@1 50 per bushel. California Peas $4 00, $4 50@5 00 per box.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Oranges $4 50@5 00 per box; lemons $4 50, $5 00@5 50 per box; bananas $1 00, 1 25@2 50 per bunch.

HOPS—36@40c.

HONEY—Choice white clover 18@20c; choice buckwheat 14@16c; California 15@18c.

HOMINY—$3 75@4 00 per barrel.

POTATOES—New Rose 38@40c per bushel on track; from store 45@50c; Jersey sweets $3 25@3 50 per barrel; Baltimores $2 25@2 50.

POULTRY—Live chickens, old, 50@60c per pair; spring chickens 45@50c per pair.

PEANUTS—Choice Tennessee, 7½@8c; Virginia, 7½@8c; roasted, $1 75@2 00 per bushel.

RAGS—White cotton, 2@2½c; mixed, 1¼@1½c; all wool, 1¼@1½c.

SEEDS—Small cloverseed, $5 00@5 50; large, $7 00; timothy seed, $1 55@1 60; orchard grass, $1 80; blue grass, $1 60@1 75.

SWEET CIDER—Country $5 00@6 00 per barrel; sand refined $8 50@9 00.

TALLOW—Country 5½@6c; do. in cakes 6@6½c; city do. 6½@7c.

VEGETABLES—Onions, $1 50 per barrel; celery, 25@35c per dozen. Cabbage in bulk, $4 50@5 00 per hundred.

WOOL—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio, washed, 25@27c; unwashed, 16@18c.

NUTS—Walnuts, black, 65@75c per bushel; hickory, $1 00@1 25 per bushel; shellbarks $1 25; chestnuts, $4 00, $4 50 per bushel.

PETROLEUM DULL.

Values Suffer a Slight Decline—Field Outlook.

The oil market yesterday was dull and uninteresting. The political muddle was the main topic of conversation, and all interest was centered on the election returns, which were received at the exchanges. The trading was light. The market opened at 74 cents, and, upon a rumor that stocks in New York had declined, values declined to 71½ cents. The closing figure was 73⅜ cents. The Armstrong well is doing 150 barrels per hour; the Connors, 53; the Christie, 28; Fisher No. 11, 7; Phillips No. 1, 14; Phillips, No. 2, 58. Christie No. 2 is drilling. Phillips No. 4 is drilling and is 30 feet in the sand. The market has withstood the deluge of new petroleum remarkably well. The buoyancy is no doubt mainly owing to the general suspension of drilling in the old fields and the well-grounded expectation that the new field will soon be exhausted by the remarkable outpour of its big wells. Had the producers been able to curtail their drilling operations five years sooner they would have secured a much better price for their product and would have still been the possessors of a large amount of unexhausted territory. It is better late than never, but had they stopped the mad dance of the drill a long while ago they would have paid the piper much easier.

The new Associated Producers Company, of Bradford, has been chartered. The capital stock is $1,000,000. The directors are H. L. Taylor, W. H. Johnston and John Satterfield, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. T. Young, Oil City; David Kirk, J. T. Jones, Bradford; Henry Fisher, J. J. Vandergrift, Pittsburgh; John McKinney, Titusville.

Messrs. Dilworth, Ogden & Hill, brokers, furnish THE POST the following quotations at the Petroleum Exchange:

Opening	74½c	Lowest	71½c
Highest	74½c	Close	73⅜c

	Barrels
Charters	51,746
Average charters	18,254
Shipments	151,970
Average shipments	69,782
Runs	127,684
Average runs	53,177

Exchange stock, $500 bid, $575 asked.

New York, refined, 7⅜c.

HOME TRADE.

Refined, 110 deg	7¼@ 7½c
Headlight, 150 deg	9 @ 9½c
Ohio test oil, 120 deg., flash	8¾@ 9 c
Elaine, jobber's prices	15¼@ c

OIL CITY, November 6.—National Transit certificates opened at 74½c; highest 74½c; lowest 71½c; closed at 73⅜c; sales 3,379,000 barrels; clearances, 8,930,000 barrels; runs, 124,081 barrels; shipments, 64,598 barrels; charters 16,508 barrels; Oil Exchange stock $450 bid, $500 asked.

BRADFORD, November 6.—Crude oil steady; total runs Wednesday, 17,034 barrels; shipments, 79,190 barrels; charters, 16,580 barrels. Market opened at 74½c, and closed at 73⅜c; highest price 74½c; lowest price, 71⅜c.

TITUSVILLE, PA., November 6.—Opened at 74½c; highest, 74½c; lowest, 71½c; closed at 73⅜c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
THURSDAY, November 6, 1884.

Cattle—Cattle market—Nothing doing; all through consignments. Receipts, 475 head; shipments, 798 head.

Hogs—Hog market firm. Receipts, 1,600 head; shipments, 2,300 head. Philadelphias, $5 00@5 10. Best Yorkers, $4 80@4 95. Common $4 60@4 70.

Sheep—Sheep market dull at unchanged prices. Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 1,000 head.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, November 5, 1884.

Messrs. Huff, Hazlewood & Imhoff, one of the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market price:

Cattle—The arrivals of cattle are light and the market a shade firmer on good fat cattle and good feeders; common stock slow at unchanged prices.

Prime 1,300 to 1,500 lbs	$6 00@6 25
Good 1,200 to 1,300 lbs	5 25@5 75
Fair 900 to 1,100 lbs	4 00@4 75
Feeders	4 75@5 25
Stockers	3 50@5 25
Bulls, stags and fat cows	2 50@4 00

Hogs—The receipts of hogs were fair, and the market active and firm.

Philadelphias	$4 95@5 10
Yorkers	4 60@4 80
Roughs	3 50@4 75

Sheep—The supply was fair and market bad.

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs	$3 80@4 20
Good, 90 to 96 lbs	3 50@3 75
Fair, 80 to 85 lbs	2 75@3 25
Common, per head	50@1 00
Lambs, dull	3 00@5 00

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny City.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
MONDAY, November 3, 1884.

The offerings of cattle at these yards was lighter than last Monday, and the demand was correspondingly light. The prices paid were about the same as last week. Tops 6¾@7¼c per pound; medium to good, 4¾@6¼c per pound; common to fair, 3⅜@5c per pound. Bulls, stags and dry cows were in poor request, and sold slow. Bulls, 1½@3½c per pound; dry cows 2½@3½c per pound. Fresh cows were in good demand, selling at $30 00@60 00 per head. Veal calves averaged 6½@7c per pound.

Sheep were in full supply and market draggy, selling as follows: Tops, 3¾@4½c per pound; common, 2@3½c per pound; lambs, 5c per pound.

The hog market was also slow and in buyers' favor. Tops, 5@5½c per pound, and roughs 4@4½c per pound.

Owner.	*Where From.*	*Number.*
S. Trauerman	Ill	39
N. Arnold	Ill	40
E. Wolf	Ill	21
L. Reizenstein	Ill	18
J. Barkley	Ill	36
Zeigler & Arnold	Ill	68
Gerson & Ziegler	Ill	77
A. Greenwald	Ohio	54
Needy & Smith	Ohio	83
Chas. Voltrecht	Ohio	67
Henry Alcorn	Pa	168

Kansas City—NOVEMBER 6.—The *Live Stock Journal* reports:

Cattle—Receipts, 3,100 head; market weak and slow; rangers lower; exports $6 00@6 35; good to choice shipping $5 60@5 90; common to medium $5 00@5 40; feeders $3 05@4 30; cows $1 60@3 30.

Hogs—Receipts, 3,500 head; market weak and 5c higher; lots of 214 to 305 pounds $4 35@4 70, mainly $4 50@4 60.

Sheep—Receipts, 525 head; market quiet and unchanged.

New York—NOVEMBER 6.—Beeves—Nothing doing; dressed beef a shade firmer; Texas and Colorado sides 6@7½c; native do. 7½@10½c; exports 740 quarters of beef.

Sheep—Receipts, 9,500 head; dull and lower, except prime sheep, which sold at $2 75@4 75 per cwt; lambs $4 00@5 75.

Hogs—Receipts, 2,100 head; poor to good sold at $4 25@5 25 per cwt.; market closed dull.

St. Louis—NOVEMBER 6.—Cattle—Receipts, 800 head; shipments, 350 head; no native shippers offered, and trade confined to butchers' stock; good to choice Texans $3 50@4 00; common to fair $3 00@3 40.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,700 head; market very quiet, only local trade; common to medium $2 00@3 00; Texans $2 00@3 25.

Cincinnati—NOVEMBER 6.—Live hogs firm; common and light $3 75@4 75; packing and shipping, $4 50@5 05; receipts 2,760 head; shipments, 5,0 head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

As Wired From All Parts of the Country to The Post.

Cincinnati—NOVEMBER 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red 78@79c; receipts, 7,000 bushels; shipments, 1,500 bushels. Corn scarce and firm; No. 2 43@44c. Oats quiet and firm at 27½c. Rye dull at 54c. Barley dull; extra No. 3 fall 68c. Pork nominally unchanged. Lard in fair demand at 7.20c. Bulkmeats quiet and unchanged. Bacon dull and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 11. Butter dull and unchanged. Eggs stronger at 21c. Cheese firm and unchanged.

Toledo—NOVEMBER 6.—Wheat dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2 red cash 69c; December 70⅜c asked; January 72¼c bid; No. 2 soft 80@83c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 cash and November 42c; the year 38¼c asked; May 38c bid. Oats dull; No. 2 cash and November 27c. Cloverseed quiet and steady; prime cash and November $4 62½ bid; December $4 65 bid. Receipts—Wheat, 92,000 bushels; corn, 3,000 bushels; oats 1,500 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; corn, 2,000 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels.

Indianapolis—November 6.—Wheat weak; No. 2 red 74½; No. 3 red 68. Corn not quoted. Oats weak; mixed 25½c.

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, November 3.—The *Mark Lane Express* in its weekly review of the British corn trade says: Increased deliveries have further depressed trade in English wheat. The demand on the part of millers is very slow. Sales of English wheat the past week were 65,773 quarters at 32s 3d, against 63,784 quarters at 40s 3d, for the corresponding week last year. The market for foreign wheat is dull, but quotations are nominally sustained. Business in cargoes during the week has been small. There were two arrivals, four cargoes sold, two withdrawn, twenty now due. Flour is lower. Barley shows a downward tendency. Maize is scarce but steady. Oats are dull.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 6.—Market exceedingly quiet in all departments, with demand unimportant and movement very light.

Turpentine.

NEW YORK, November 6.—Turpentine steady at 30¼@30½c.

MARRIED.

NEEB—INGHAM—On Thursday evening, November 6, 1884, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. John B. Ingham, No. 385 Rebecca street, Allegheny, by Rev. Robert T. Miller, Miss IDA M. INGHAM to Mr. FRANK C. NEEB, both of Allegheny City.

TORRANCE—DIBERT—At the residence of the bride's parents, Johnstown, Cambria county, Pa., on Thursday, November 6, by Rev. Latshaw McGuire, Mr. FRANCIS I. TORRANCE, of Allegheny City, Pa., and Miss MARY E. DIBERT.

DIED.

SMITH—Thursday, October 30, 1884, at 1, o'clock A. M., at his residence on Ridge avenue, Allegheny, GEORGE W. SMITH, in the sixty-first year of his age.

MILLS—On Thursday evening, October 30 1884, JAMES MILLS, in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

HENRY—On Wednesday, October 29, 1884, at 6.30 A. M. of congestion of the brain, FRANK C. HENRY, aged thirty-one years, ten months and twenty-two days.

FAIRLEY—On Tuesday evening, October 28, 1884, at 5:30 o'clock, PETER FAIRLEY, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

LEMON—At her residence, Versailles township, Friday, October 31, 1884, at 10 o'clock P. M., SARAH A. LEMON, relict of James Lemon, in the seventy-ninth year of her age.

FARRELL—Saturday, November 1, 1884, at 3:15 P. M., his residence in Vercn, I RICK FARRELL, SR., in his sixty-seventh y

WINTER—On Saturday, November 1, 18 LEWIS WINTER, in the fiftieth year of his

TAYLOR—On Sunday, November 2, 18 at 6:50 A. M., EDWARD TAYLOR, aged six nine years.

REA—On Monday morning, November 1884, at 7 o'clock, Dr. JOHN REA, in t seventy-sixth year of his age.

HANRAHAN—On Tuesday, November 1884, at 10 o'clock A. M., MAGGIE, younges daughter of William and Margaret Hann han, aged one year and ten months.

LUBBERS—On Sunday, November 2, 1884 at 2:30 P. M., BERNHARD H. LUBBERS, in th sixty-fifth year of his age.

DALZELL—On Monday, November 3, 188 at 11:10 P. M., at his residence, Hawkin Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, SAMUEL DALZELL, in the seventy-first year of his age.

CARR—At his late residence, No. 250 Frank town avenue, East End, on Tuesday morning November 4, 1884, at 11:30 o'clock, HENR CARR, brother of James and John Carr, age thirty-nine years.

CRAWFORD—On Wednesday, November 5, 1884, OLIVER CRAWFORD, aged seventy-five years.

ENRIGHT—On Thursday, November 6, 1884, at 6:30 P. M., youngest son of John and Bridget Enright, aged two years, five months and six days.

WHALEN—On Thursday, November 6, 1884 at 6:30 A. M., JAMES WHALEN, aged seven months, son of John and Annie Whalen.

Cuticura

THE ONLY REMEDIES FOR THE SKIN AND BLOOD UNIVERSALLY COMMENDED.

Wm T. Totten, 672 North Tenth street, Philadelphia, reports that one of his customers stated to him incidentally that he was feeling so well and had gained twenty-seven pounds in the last year, all of which he attributed to a systematic course of the Cuticura Resolvent, which has proved effectual when all other remedies failed.

SORES ON NECK.

Chas. Brady, Somerville, Mass., who refers Dr. J. J. Wood, druggist, of that city, certi ... wonderful cure of running sores on the ne which had been treated by hospital physicia without cure, and which yielded completely the Cuticura Remedies.

CURED BY CUTICURA.

My skin disease, which resisted several popular remedies and other remedies advised by physicians, has been cured by your Cuticura Remedies. They surpassed my most sanguine expectations and rapidity ... J. C. ARENTRUE.

Vincennes, Ind.

KNOWS ITS VALUE.

All of your Cuticura Remedies give very good satisfaction. The Cuticura I especially recommend for the diseases for which it is used. I know from experience its value.

DR. H. J. PRATT, Montello, Wis.

CUTICURA ABROAD.

Through a home-returned Norwegian, I hav learned to know your Cuticura, which has in short time cured me of an Eczema that my phy sician's medicines could not heal.

CAR. HELTZEN, Bergen, Norway.
Age nturforretning.

THE POET POWERS.

A feeling of gratitude impels me to acknow edge the great merit of your Cuticura, and cordially recommend it to the public as a ver valuable remedy.

H. N. POWERS, Bridgeport, Conn.

For sale everywhere. Price Cuticura, th great Skin Cure, 50c. Cuticura Soap, an exquis ite Skin Beautifier, 25c. Cuticura Resolvent the new Blood Purifier, $1.

Potter Drug & Chemical Co., Boston.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Toile Bath, and Nursery Sanative.

O. M'CLINTOCK & CO.

CARPETS

—AT—

LOWER PRICES.

We are showing a finer, better selected an larger stock of Carpets than ever before, an can safely say prices never were so low.

ENGLISH BODY BRUSSEL

Are selling at about same price as America including our latest importation

BYZANTINE BODY BRUSSEL

Which we recommend to the trade as beautif and of good value. Entire stock of Moquett are reduced.

Tapestry and Ingrain

All being sold to get room for our immense d play of Novelties for Holiday Trade. Now the time for bargains in Carpets.

O. M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

33 FIFTH AVE. 3

Fleming Bros of PITTSBURG PA., are the proprietors the genuine

DR. C. McLANE'S
Liver Pills & Vermifug

Buyers should always look for their signatu as above; it is on every box or vial of the gen ine. The market is full of imitations of the McLANE, spelled differently, but having pronunciation.